The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

ATTEMPT OF THE AUSTRIANS TO PASS THE PO.

ACTION AT FRASSINETTO.

CANNONADING AT VALENZA.

Rumored Retreat of the Austrian Army.

Latest Details from the Theatre of War.

Immense French Armaments upon the Rhine.

The Passes of the Alps Obstructed by Snow.

RIOTS IN IRELAND.

The English Militia to be Called Out.

Sackville, N. B., Thursday, May 19.

The Express, with the *Canada's* news, reached here at 6 o'clock this morning.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* left Liverpool at noon of Saturday, the 7th inst., and arrived at Halifax at about 10:30 A. M. yesterday.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, to sail from Liverpool on the 11th, would call the following day at Queenstown for dispatches and first-cabin passengers, and the other steamers of this line will probably follow the same course.

The very latest news by the *Canada*, embracing the death of Humboldt and the changes in the French Ministry, were published yesterday, having been received *via* Cape Race.

THE WAR.

Intelligence of a battle was hourly expected, but no action of importance had yet occurred.

The Austrians had crossed the Po near Cambio, and advanced toward Sale.

They also made an unsuccessful effort to cross the same river near Frassinetto on the 3d of May. The Sardinian account of the latter effort says the cannonade lasted fifteen hours. It recommenced on the afternoon of the 4th, and lasted the remainder of the day. The Piedmontese had but few wounded, while the Austrians suffered severely.

The Austrians on the 3d commenced a cannonade from the direction of Valenza, without much effect.

An official bulletin, issued at Turin on the 4th, says the Austrians have increased their forces at Vercelli, and constructed defensive works. They have also occupied Trino and Pobbietto, having their vanguard at Tronzano. They withdrew last night from Tortona. Yesterday they burnt seven arches of the bridge over the Scrivia, at Piacenza. They have also ordered the demolition of the houses erected upon the fortifications.

A Hamburg telegram says that England has given official notification that she will not be able to protect commercial vessels in case of war between Germany and France.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says that Victoria has sent an autograph letter to Napoleon, expressing confidence in his strict honor, and that he would not go a step further than he assured her some months back.

The *Daily News* looks for the first battle at Novi.

A large portion of the French army had been unable to cross the Alps, in consequence of the passes being blocked with snow. Those who had crossed suffered terribly.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon will command a corps of 25,000 men on the shores of the Adriatic.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts positively that France is about to mobilize between seven and eight hundred thousand men, and that the French army on the Rhine will amount to five hundred thousand, as the Emperor fears that Germany will not remain quiet.

The same correspondent also asserts that on the day the Emperor quits Paris he will address a solemn manifesto to Europe, espousing the cause of the nationalities.

The *Moniteur* states that Austrian vessels in French ports, or those entering them in ignorance of the war, are to have a delay of six weeks; and, also, that the Emperor has decided that Austrian subjects may continue to reside in France and the French colonies so long as their conduct furnishes no reason for complaint.

Steamers were being chartered at Havre to convey stores and troops from Marseilles to Genoa.

The Austrian Ambassador, before leaving Paris, confided the protection of the Austrian subjects in France to the Dutch Ambassador.

It was reported that the French Government was endeavoring to secure the neutrality of Prussia, and that they had promised, on their side, not to form an army of observation on the Rhine, and that the war shall be circumscribed to Italy.

The tardiness of the Austrians in making the attack excited much surprise, and was variously speculated upon. The London *Times* thinks they have thrown away the opportunity which they at first possessed. The inaction is probably caused by the artificial inundations made by Sardinia, aided by heavy rains, which obliged the troops, in some places, to recross the Po.

The Emperor of Austria was preparing to take the chief command with Gen. Hess. The latter, it is reported, disapproves of Gen. Gyulai's plan of attack.

A letter from Genoa says that all the Austrian vessels there have been seized by the Sardinians.

Within a fortnight it was expected that the French army in Sardinia would be 100,000 strong.

The admission of Austrians into French territory has been allowed only on special authorization.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent says it was whispered that immediately after the Emperor's departure, Paris will be placed under martial law.

The new French loan of five hundred million francs is to be contracted by national subscription. It is to be a three per cent. loan issued at 60f. 50c., or four and a half per cent. issued at 90.

The embodiment of the contingent of 1859 has been demanded.

The Prince Archbishop of Vienna has issued a pastoral letter, attacking the crimes of Piedmont and the ambition of Napoleon, and the opinion is expressed that war is not the greatest of evils, but is often a glorious work accomplished in the service of equity.

A counter-revolution by the troops had taken place in Parma in favor of the Ducal Government.

The reigning Duchess had reëntered Parma.

The French subjects in Austria had been placed under the protection of the Spanish Minister.

An Austrian corps of observation will be posted near Cracow to watch the Russians, who were gathering on the Austrian frontier.

The citizens of Milan had been ordered to deliver up all the arms in their possession.

General Wimpfen had been intrusted with the defence of Trieste and the Illyrian coast, at the request of the Sardinian Government.

[There is evidently a mistake here; as Sardinia could hardly interest herself in the defence of Austrian Territory, nor Austria yield to the instancee of Sardinia in that or any other particular. It may be that General Wimpfen, of the French army, is meant, not General Wimpfen, of the Austrian; and that the attack upon, not the defence of Trieste and Illyria is referred to.—Ed. Times.]

The Russian Consul, at Venice, had undertaken the protection of Sardinian subjects.

The King of Sardinia has issued a decree giving forced currency to the notes of the National Bank.

The Turin Bank is moreover authorized to issue additional notes to the amount of six million francs, and in return therefor engages to lend the Government thirty million francs at two per cent per annum. The rate of discount is not hereafter to be advanced, without the consent of the Minister of Finance.

Arnstein and Eskeles is the name of the banking house failed at Vienna.

Money was so scarce at Vienna that discount on first-rate paper had advanced to ten and twelve per cent.

THE LATEST.

Vienna, Friday, May 6.

An official bulletin from General Gyulai reports that on Wednesday we made a demonstration near Candia and Frassinetto. Our side had twenty wounded. Near Cornale we have thrown a bridge over the Po, have crossed it, and fortified the head of the bridge. Yesterday on the railroad near Verona, a train filled with troops came in collision with some ammunition wagons, and some exploded. Twenty-three men were killed and one hundred and twenty-four wounded.

London, Saturday.

The papers this morning contain nothing important from Italy. At the latest dates the Austrians appeared to be retreating, but nothing was known of the object of their manœuvres.

Mr. H. St. John Mildmay is to accompany the headquarters of the Austrian army as British Commissioner, and Colonel Cameron will accompany the Sardinian army in a similar capacity.

Rome, Thursday, May 5.

Rome is most tranquil. The French troops are not to leave. 6,000 Austrians have arrived at Ancona since the 30th, with provisions for six months.

GREAT BRITAIN.

During the election at Limerick rioting became so serious that the military had to fire on the mob, and two persons were killed and four wounded.

The race for the Chester Cup was won by *Leamington*. Mr. Ten Broeck's *Prioress* came in fourth. Thirty-three horses ran.

Dr. Lardner is dead.

The Prince of Wales had embarked at Civita Vecchia on board a British man-of-war for Gibraltar.

The Duke of Leeds (not Lewes) is dead. He was married to Miss Caton, of Maryland.

It was said that Count Persigny would certainly be the French Ambassador to London.

It was reported in military circles that the Ministers intend to call out the whole militia, and to add fifty new battalions to the line.

Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris, reached London on Friday, and had protracted interview with Lord Malmesbury.

There was considerable animation in the English Naval Department. Additional vessels were being placed in commission, and recruiting was actively going on.

The London *Times* continues to assert its belief in an alliance between France and Russia, and argues that Russia would not have gone so far as she has without a previous understanding with France.

Some of the verdicts in the Coroner's inquests on the bodies from the wreck of the *Pomona* censure the navigation which took the ship so much out of her course, and condemn the portion of the crew which deserted the passengers and took possession of a boat, and call for an Admiralty inquiry into the facts of the case.

Sir Moses Montefiore has failed in his mission to the Pope of Rome on behalf of the child Mortara.

On the 6th, says the *Daily News'* City article, the funds advanced, closing with more firmness than has been shown for some days. The settlement was completed with only one trifling failure. The Stock Exchange may be said to have fairly emerged from the panic. In the discount department of the Bank of England on Friday the business was of an ordinary character, the pressure having subsided. In the open market the demand is very active, and only the best bills, having a month to run, are taken at 4½ per cent.; for two months the terms are 5, and for three months 5¼ per cent. Gold continues to be withdrawn and purchased for the Continent. The fall in the Continental exchanges is checked.

The payment on the India loan was promptly met, notwithstanding the heavy discount quoted for the loan. Out of nearly a million due on Friday, the default was only £24,000.

The *Times'* City article of last evening says: "The Stock market has been comparatively steady to-day, and, although speculative securities of all kinds remain without recovery, there has been a better tone in every department of business. Investments continue to be made by the public, and at one moment 90¾ was paid for stock. The Money market was without excitement."

There was a tendency to reaction in the Corn market on Friday, and sales of Wheat could not have been pressed except at a decline of 3s.@4s. from Monday's rates.

Lord, Berley & Co., of London, in the Australian trade, have suspended. Their liabilities are £100,000.

The fluctuations on the Paris Bourse had been about 1 per cent., which closed quiet on Friday, at 60f. 90c. for the three per cents.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Foreign Minister has made a statement of political affairs. He said that Prussia was, without deviation, pursuing the object of watching over the safety of Germany, and looking to the security of national interests, and the maintenance of power in Europe, and with these objects in view, the army was ready to march.

The Finance Minister then moved a temporary addition for one year of four million thalers to the income tax, the class tax, and the taxes on meat and corn—the addition to be further increased twenty-five per cent. in case the mobilization of the army becomes necessary.

The Bank of Prussia had raised its rates of discount to 5 per cent.

RUSSIA.

The official journal of St. Petersburgh contains the following: "We are authorized to declare, in the most positive manner, that there exists no treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, between Russia and any other Power whatsoever. At a moment when all Europe is making maritime or military arrangements on a large scale, the Emperor was obliged to provide, by the means of political prudence, for any emergencies. His Majesty retains in the present juncture entire liberty of action, and we need hardly add he is animated by the sentiment of preserving the dignity of his crown and the interests of the country."

TURKEY.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent says: "We are on the eve of a rising in European Turkey. The political agitation in the southern provinces was exceedingly great. The Porte has about 120,000 men concentrated at Shumla, and Omar Pacha was coming rapidly from Bagdad. The writer thinks the Russo-French plan for the dismemberment of Turkey is a good one, and that in all probability the days of the Mussulmen in Europe are numbered."

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of April 11, reached London on the 7th inst., too late for the American letters to come by the *Canada*. The news had been anticipated by the telegraph.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Dates from Montevideo to April 2, and Rio Janeiro April 9, had reached England. Freights had slightly declined. Coffee at Rio was quoted 6$500@7$000 reis for superior; 5$500 for firsts, and 4$000@6$000 for seconds. A sudden demand for hides for the United States had set in, and the market was nearly cleared. Imports were dull.

THE SARDINIAN PLAN AND MEANS OF DEFENCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Turin, Tuesday, April 26.

We are not quite so certain as you appear to be in England that the Austrians will get to Turin this time. The three days allowed by the summons will terminate only this evening, and we are in hopes that the French have been making good use of them to bring up their forces. If we were to credit the reports current to-day, some considerable bodies are already within the Sardinian confines, and others close upon their heels, but we have no positive intelligence on this point, and, if the Government has, it keeps it to itself as yet. It is not impossible that such reports may be encouraged, in order to keep up the hearts of the population, which seem in high spirits and confident enough. Meanwhile, nothing has been neglected to impede the progress of the enemy after he shall have crossed the frontier. The country, as I have already told you, has been laid under water, in a considerable district, by means of the irrigation canal. In the Lomellina are extensive rice-grounds, which it is customary to flood at certain seasons, and for that purpose the land is intersected by many small watercourses. It will be hardly possible for an army to make its way across the country, and measures have been taken to render the roads at least temporarily impracticable. Cuttings have been made in them, bridges have been broken down, trees have been felled and placed as impediments across the highways. It is hoped that it will take the Austrians a good two days to reach the most advanced line on which the Piedmontese will await them. This line, there seems very little doubt, commences on our left with the River Dora Baltes, along the banks of which fortifications have been thrown up by Colonel (now General) Menabrea. Passing in front of Chivasso, the defences of which, since demolished, offered some resistance to the French in 1798, and following the course of the Po, into which the Dora flows at a little distance from Chivasso, the Sardinian line of defence takes in Verrua, a strong fortress formerly, and still a very strong position. It is thither that has been sent Garibaldi's legion, which passed close to Turin yesterday evening, but did not enter the town, having been sent round from one station to the other by the connecting rail, much to the disappointment of a crowd of persons who waited a full hour to receive them. From Verrua we come to Casale, between which place and Alessandria there is a defensible line of hills, among which the Austrians will probably not think it desirable to seek a passage. In short, hopes seem to be entertained of delaying the enemy until French reinforcements arrive. The left appears to be the weakest part of the position. The Dora is a small stream, and is not likely to have a great deal of water in it, considering how much is drawn off by the irrigating canals, and how very little rain we have had this year. If a passage were forced there, as it appears likely that it would be, Turin, an open city on the left bank of the Po, could be defended only by a battle in the plain, and would therefore, doubtless, be abandoned. On the other flank, the Austrians, by marching up a strong force from the Duchy of Parma, might pass on the left of Alessandria, but such a movement, if pushed far, would expose them to be cut off by the French coming up from Genoa, while Alessandria would menace their right flank. Without, however, entering into detail as to the probable course of the campaign at its opening, concerning which I could offer but conjectures, I may say that the events of the next ten days must depend in great measure on the rapidity with which the French can reach the scene of action in sufficient strength to prove an important support to their allies. There are, doubtless, plenty of spies both here and in France, and the Austrians may be supposed to be well informed of the positions of the French troops, and of the time they will require to arrive. This is all the question; it is a race between the French and Austrians. If the latter consider that they have time sufficient, and do not find their progress too seriously retarded by the impediments I have mentioned, they are likely enough to make a dash forward, with the view of crushing the Piedmontese before the French can get to their assistance, and perhaps of reaching Turin. Common prudence, however, would seem to forbid their attempting this, unless they saw their retreat secured. With the French pouring in, as they soon will be, over the Alps, and by way of Genoa, the operation would be a nice one, and might prove highly critical. Should they not think fit to attempt it, they would perhaps retire from the Ticino, on which they have now collected a very large force, in the direction of their fortresses. On the other hand, it has been repeatedly said that the Emperor Francis Joseph was determined to leave no part of his territory open to the invader without a previous contest; and it is the belief of many that he has long had an earnest desire to make a *pointe* into Piedmont, and give a sharp lesson to his diminutive but plucky neighbor, before the arrival of a large French army should compel him to restrict himself to a more cautious system of warfare. A very few days are likely to clear up so many doubts that I will not trouble you with further speculations.

The Italian Question.

From the New-York L'Eco d'Italia.

ADDRESS OF THE ITALIAN COMMITTEE OF NEW-YORK TO THE ITALIAN RESIDENTS IN AMERICA.

Italy is rising once more to assert her independence. The national cause represented by the State of Sardinia, supported by the sympathy of all civilized people, and aided by France, ever the avant guard of European civilization, awakes to new life. In this crisis it is the duty of all Italians to unite in strengthening the valor of the Sardinian army, the hope and support of national independence.

The soldier, called to defend the rights of his country, is often obliged to leave his family without the means of subsistence, which they had received from the labor of his hands; and the image of his aged parents, his wife and children exposed to all the horrors of war, accompanies him to the field of battle, and presents itself, like a spectre, to his imagination, chilling his enthusiasm and restraining his valor.

It is manifestly the duty of all Italians, who are prevented by circumstances from taking an active part in the war, to aid those poor families, and to assure the soldier that his fellow-citizens will watch with fraternal care over the well-being of his dear ones.

To this end, a Central Committee, under the control of the Sardinian Government, has been organized at Turin, with local Committees in the Provinces, composed of distinguished members of the Parliament, Magistracy and Army, *to raise funds for the support of the poor families of the Italian soldiers fighting for the Independence of our country.*

In connection with the Central Committee of Turin, a committee of Italians has been organized in this City to raise funds for the same object. The contributions will be received by the treasurer of the committee, Ottavio Fabbricotti, Esq., No. 34 Beaver-street, who will give a receipt to each contributor. The name (unless anonymous) and the amount of each contribution will be published in the *Eco D'Italia*, of New-York, and in the principal papers of Turin. The funds will be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Central Committee of Turin, and his receipt, authenticated by the Sardinian authorities, will be published in the principal papers of New-York City.

Italians in America! The Committee of New-York, in laying before you the object of their organization, feel confident of your cordial co-operation in the political and philanthropic duty of aiding the poor soldier in the care of his destitute family, while he goes to fight and to die, not only for you and for yours, but also for the great cause of human liberty.

They call upon all true sons of Italy to lay aside the distinctions of party and to unite with their brothers at home, in the work of expelling once more from our beloved country her hereditary enemy. Give according to your means, and the offering, be it ever so small, will be consecrated by the holy sentiment that prompts it.

Promote the *subscription* among your friends and the friends of Italy. Tell them that she, the ancient mother of civilization, implores their aid. Tell the people of America that, as they once struggled for her political existence, your country now struggles for hers. None will refuse the tribute of his sympathy for our cause. V. BOTTA, President.

O. FABBRICOTTI, Treasurer.
G. ALBINOLA. GUGLIELMO GAJANI,
G. CECCARINI, M. PASTACALDI,
E. P. FABBI V. SQUARZA.
New-York, May 19.

What is Wanted of Italians in America.

The *Eco d'Italia* publishes the following letter from Count Cavour to its editor, Mr. Secchi de Casali:

Turin, Feb. 16, 1859.

My Dear Sir: I have received the letter addressed to me from New-York, the 29th of January last, and I hasten to express my appreciation of the sentiments therein expressed, so honorable to yourself and our countrymen resident in the United States.

Certainly the offer made by the Italian emigrants there, to enter the ranks of the Sardinian army in case of war between Piedmont and Austria, proves a generous disposition, and cannot but be gratifying to the Government to which such a noble offer is made. But it is well that you should know, and inform the Italians in America, that even in case of such eventualities as above alluded to, the Government is not in need of the elements whence to form good soldiers and officers for the ranks of the Sardinian army. These elements are already superabundant in Piedmont. *What is really needed is not so much military assistance as money.* While grateful, therefore, for this offer, and fully appreciating the sentiments that inspired it, the Sardinian Government does not consider it expedient that it should be accepted, there being, as above stated, already here a superabundance of military element.

I believe that the greater part of our countrymen now in America can as effectually serve the Italian cause by remaining in the United States, and using their influence in favor of our efforts, as by returning to Italy. * * * * * * * *

Receive, then, the assurances of my high consideration. C. CAVOUR.

From the Bahamas.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL—MARINE MOVEMENTS.

By the arrival of the *Karnak*, we have Nassau, N. P., files to the 11th inst.

The following is all the news in them:

The schooner *A. J. Ingersoll*, of Camden, N. J., from New-York for Mobile, was totally wrecked May 5, on Russell's Island Reef, north end of Eleuthera. Cargo partly saved in a damaged state.

Bark *R. B. Walker*, Capt. Raines, from Boston, arrived at Nassau 3d inst.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval—The President Going to North Carolina—Purchase of Clippers in Baltimore for the French Government—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, May 19.

The United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, Captain Hull, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday. Her officers and men will be paid off immediately, and the vessel will go into ordinary.

In March last the Times announced the intention of President Buchanan to be present at the Commencement of Chapel Hill College. His formal acceptance of the invitation is published this afternoon. He will be accompanied by a portion of the Cabinet.

The following is the President's letter:

Washington City, May 12, 1859.

Gentlemen: I have been honored by your very kind invitation on the part of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, to visit Chapel Hill at the annual Commencement in June next. It affords me pleasure to say that I cordially and gratefully accept this invitation. I have long desired to visit "the old North State," and become better acquainted with a people for whom I have ever entertained the highest respect and esteem. The occasion being literary, and not political, is just such an one as I should myself have selected.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Viscount de Treillard, French *Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim*, is absent in Baltimore, making a contract, I understand, for the purchase of several clipper-ships of large class, for his Government.

W. D. Phillips, a lawyer from Iowa, and late a Clerk in the General Land-office, is now in jail here to answer an indictment for forgery. He admits that he used Senator Douglas' frank without his knowledge or consent.

The Knights Templars, from Boston, will return to this City to-morrow, *en route* for home. They will stop at Mount Vernon on the trip up the Potomac.

Mr. Westervelt and others, who sold steamers to the Government, are now crowding the office of the Secretary of the Navy, who makes it convenient to be absent as much as possible.

Mr. Appleton has no idea of resigning. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Thursday, May 19.

The first installment, $100,000, of the debt, as ascertained and adjusted in the Treaty recently concluded by Minister Reed with the Chinese Government, and due by it to certain American citizens, has already been received.

The Administration has recently received such evidences of the good faith of Great Britain as to satisfy it in the belief that she is sincerely disposed to fulfill all her engagements with this country in regard to Central American questions.

Just previous to Count Sartiges leaving Washington recently, he openly said in a conversation with two well-known gentlemen of the State of New-York, that if there should be an European war, he believed it would not be without embarrassment to our commercial relations, for the right of search would be reasserted and enforced. This remark was made with emphasis. The respectability of the party from whom this information was derived leaves no doubt of its truth.

Lieutenant Barney has been ordered to the sloop-of-war *John Adams* in place of Vanalstine, resigned.

The President has formally accepted an invitation of the Trustees of the University in North Carolina to visit Chapel Hill at the annual commencement in June. It is expected that the Secretary of the Interior and other friends will accompany him.

The Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS—LIST OF THE INJURED.

Syracuse, Thursday, May 19.

The following is a correct list of the sufferers by the accident which occurred yesterday on the New-York Central Railroad:

At the Globe Hotel—Mr. Slossoo, of Carleton, (Canada,) very badly hurt; his head is severely cut, he is otherwise injured. He can hardly survive.

Thomas Wilson, of Rochester, has a cut on the head full two inches long, and is badly bruised besides.

G. Kimball, of Chicago; head, arms and breast badly bruised.

Mrs. G. Kimball has a bad bruise on the head.

Rachael Bosman, of New-Orleans; face cut and bruised.

Mrs. Matilda Brown, of New-Orleans; head severely cut, and face and legs badly bruised.

Mr. Brown, husband of the above, slightly bruised.

J. Holmes, of Millersburgh, Ohio, slightly bruised.

Maria Slosson, of Piqua, Ohio; head and neck cut and bruised.

Jos. Barr, of Hamilton, C. W., collar bone fractured and head bruised.

H. D. Kellogg, of Bridgewater, N. Y., temple wounded, and arm and ankle bruised.

Otto Reidemeister, of Toledo, Ohio, head cut, side bruised and three fingers cut.

John Clark, of Covington, Ohio, hip badly bruised.

At the St. Charles Hotel—Sarah Brown, of Oswego, bruises on the face and left breast—not considered dangerous.

Miss Adelia Hewett, who was returning from Piqua, Ohio, to her residence in Montreal—bruised on the head, but not considered dangerously hurt.

Jas. N. Hutchins, of Fayetteville, N. Y., bruises on head and limbs.

Johann Entzel, of No. 182 Mulberry-street, New-York, injured about the head and limbs, but not seriously.

Pauline Deverer, of New-York, severe bruises on the left arm.

At Syracuse House—Jno. McCoy and wife, of Matteson, (Ill.,) badly hurt.

Mrs. Robbin and child, of Potosi, (Wis.) Mrs. R. is dangerously injured, and the child slightly hurt.

Samuel Birdsall, a blind man, of Huron, (Ohio,) injuries slight.

Gifford, conductor, killed.

Messrs. Kimball, Slosson and Barr—whose injuries were deemed most severe, and for whom a good deal of anxiety was felt—are all comfortable, and believed to be out of danger.

Meeting of the Presbyterian General Assemblies.

OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AT INDIANAPOLIS—NEW SCHOOL AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Indianapolis, Ia., Thursday, May 19.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States (Old School) convened this morning. In the absence of Dr. Scott, of California, the last Moderator, Dr. Rice, of Chicago, by appointment, presided, and delivered the opening sermon. Three hundred and twelve delegates are already present from every part of the country. There are also some Missionaries for Asia and Africa present. The Rev. L. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was elected Moderator by acclamation. The Rev. Mr. Mann, of New-York, was elected temporary Clerk.

Wilmington, Del., Thursday, May 19.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, of the New School, commenced its sessions this morning.

One hundred and seventy-five delegates are in attendance. The Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Buffalo, delivered the opening sermon on the office and work of a Bishop. The Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Chicago, was elected Moderator, and Revs. Chas. P. Bush, of Illinois, and H. E. Niles, of New-York, temporary Clerks. Pittsburgh was selected as the next place of meeting.

Governor Banks' Judicial Nominations.

Boston, Thursday, May 19.

Governor Banks' nominations for Judges of the new Superior Court were confirmed by the Executive Council to-day. Their names were published last week.

Meeting of the New-Jersey Historical Society.

Newark, Thursday, May 19.

The regular quarterly meeting of the New-Jersey Historical Society was held in this city today. Among the business transacted was the presentation to the Society of the suit of uniform worn in battle by Commodore Lawrence.

The Detroit and Milwaukee Railway.

Buffalo, Thursday, May 19.

The steamship *Detroit*, to run on Lake Michigan, in connection with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, was successfully launched this afternoon, from the yard of Bidwell & Mason. The *Milwaukee*, her sister boat, will be launched in a few weeks.

Italian Opera at Boston.

Boston, Monday, May 19.

The Opera opened to-night with the performance of "Martha." The Boston Theatre was crowded. Mr. Formes, Labordo, Miss Phillips and other artists were enthusiastically welcome.

Smith O'Brien in Albany, &c.

Albany, Thursday, May 19.

Mr. Smith O'Brien arrived here this afternoon and was received by Mayor Perry and the Military at 7½ o'clock. He was formally welcomed by Mr. Lyman Tremaine, Attorney-General, in an appriate speech, to which Mr. O'Brien replied at length. A large concourse of people were present.

Gov. Morgan left the town to-day.

The New-York Light Guard.

Easton, Penn., Thursday, May 19.

The Light Guard of New-York, accompanied by Dodworth's Band, have passed here *en route* for Reading, *via* the East Pennsylvania Railroad. They will reach Reading about 6 P. M. They were received here by a salute of thirteen guns.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Interesting From Barbados.

Serious and Alarming Panic Throughout the Island—Fears of a Negro Insurrection—Military Preparations—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Bridgetown, Barbados, Thursday, April 28, 1859.

The most intense excitement, amounting to a panic, has prevailed in this island during the past week. It originated in a report that a conspiracy existed among the black population to rise in rebellion and massacre the white inhabitants. The day appointed for the outbreak was Easter Sunday, the 24th inst.—the day upon which, just forty-three years ago, the slaves of Barbados rose in rebellion and committed most dreadful havoc.

I have been unable to discover who started this report. That it was false from beginning to end I am fully convinced; but it is difficult to divine a motive for the circulation of so malicious and dangerous a story. In the first place the Barbadian negroes have nothing to fight for; in the next, they know perfectly well that they have not the faintest chance of getting by force what they cannot obtain by fair, legitimate means. It is true that, compared with the white population, they number twelve to one; but there are five hundred white troops in garrison, two companies of artillery, half a dozen ships-of-war within hail, two thousand white inhabitants capable of bearing arms, and a large force of seamen, which, in the event of any such calamity as the one hinted at, could be taken from the ships in the bay. When I further state that every white man in the island possesses a fire-arm of some kind or another, and that among the 130,000 blacks and mulattoes half-a-dozen muskets, of most antiquated fashion, might possibly be scraped together, I need give no other illustration of the absurdity of this rumor. If anything like an insurrection was attempted here, it would end, not in a massacre of whites, but of blacks, and that they know full well.

But a panic is a singular thing, and accident seems to have lent the one in question every possible aid. There is a Black or Zouave corps stationed here—the Third West India Regiment. Originally composed of Africans from the Cape, it has been extensively recruited in the West Indies, and the Barbadians who joined it have latterly evinced a mutinous spirit. How far the mutiny has extended I cannot say, for the military authorities keep very quiet on the subject. Last Monday week the report was circulated that the whole regiment was on the eve of deserting with their arms. I believe twelve men actually did so. Two were discovered drilling a body of peasants and laborers. This was more than enough. Our fate was inevitably sealed, and the scenes of India were about to be repeated in Barbados.

There are quite as many fools in this island as there are anywhere else. During the whole of last week bullets were being manufactured by the thousands; old swords were sharpened; revolvers were purchased at $50; rifles and muskets were brought out of armories, and all the males of the white population armed themselves with the greatest ostentation. The poor negroes watched these preparations, scarcely understanding what they meant. They merely gaped and displayed their teeth.

By Saturday night, Easter-Eve, the panic was at its height. No one could be seen in the streets of Bridgetown after dusk; but, within doors, every man sat in trepidation, with his finger on the trigger of a revolver. About 9 o'clock P. M., a red glare was seen in the north, and a fire reported in that direction. People then might be seen peering cautiously from their windows, and hastily retreating lest they should be potted with a chance shot. I never spent such a delightfully quiet night in my life. The sound of a human voice could not be heard in the length or breadth of Bridgetown.

But the fire had some significance, for it was undoubtedly the act of incendiarism. The manager of the estate was obnoxious to some of his tenantry, and—a very frequent crime in these islands—they took their revenge by burning down twenty-five acres of cane—a loss to the proprietor, who is absent, of some three or four thousand dollars. Another incendiary fire occurred on the following night, in a different direction. I took the trouble to go out to the country, and learn for myself whether there was any excitement among the people; but I found them as quiet as any black sheep could be. The two incendiary fires, occurring at the time they did, may be thought a curious coincidence; but the crimes were committed through motives of private vengeance. There is not an idea among the people of a general insurrection.

Public opinion, or I should say public alarm, compelled the authorities to adopt measures of precaution. The police were on the alert. The regiment at the garrison was divided into detachments, each being ready to march to a given point in the event of a given signal. Cannon were brought out, and would have been used unsparingly if occasion had required. But we slept securely in our beds, free from all attacks except those of bugs and musquitoes. The negroes are beginning to talk about the panic now that it is over; and, seeing how scared the white population were at an imaginary insurrection, they may one of these days be prevailed upon by designing men to commence a real one. They have their demagogues—chiefly mulattoes—whose hostility to the white race cannot be concealed. This hostility seems to me to increase with the spread of general intelligence, but it is only after he has been educated, and has grown rich and independent, that the half-caste of Barbados feels, in its full force, the impassable gulf, deep as that of Slavery itself, which lies between himself and the dominant race. Not among the F. F. V.'s of the most aristocratic State in the Union is the line of demarcation more rigidly drawn than it is here. Though a man be rich, intellectual, polished, refined—though he possess the Anglo Saxon form and features in their highest perfection, yet the taint of African blood, be it ever so imperceptible to the uninitiated, will be detected by Barbadians, and will be sufficient to exclude some unfortunate creature from white society. The large number of half-castes in this island—the production of the illicit intercourse of the two races—are an intelligent, active and energetic portion of the population—nourishing political aspirations which will never be gratified, and yearning after a social status which will never be allowed. This class may one day give trouble in Barbados. They may make the residence of white people in the island extremely uncomfortable. They might possibly have sufficient influence over the thriftless, thoughtless, unreflecting blacks to rouse their passions and prejudices, and force them into some overt act of rebellion. But I think they have too much common sense and common prudence to attempt a crime which would be as certainly followed by instant and terrible punishment as that the sun shines at noon-day.

Of the blacks themselves, I can only say that I never saw a happier or more contented peasantry. We need go no further than the neighboring islands of Grenada and St. Vincent to find their peaceable character fully demonstrated. In none of the garrisons belonging to these islands is there a solitary soldier. The white population is exceedingly small and totally unable to protect itself; and yet there is not a single instance on record since the day of Emancipation of anything like a popular tumult. In Barbados, where caste distinctions are so rigidly kept up, a feeling that may almost be called hostile exists between the white and the mulatto races. Settled exclusively by English, Barbados is to this day most violently English, and, being in an isolated position, she has accumulated within her little self more English prejudices than I ever found within an equal superficial area. It is only within the last few years that a law passed two hundred years ago was removed from the Barbadian statute-book, prohibiting "the landing of Irish persons" on this sacred coast.

I do not wonder, therefore, at the late panic, which, though I have made light of it, was serious and alarming—arresting business, except that of the sale of powder and fire arms—creating universal distrust, and causing, perhaps, those very incendiary fires of which I have spoken. But I should have marveled exceedingly if the panic had any other foundation than in the imaginations of old women. The only people who, perhaps, have any occasion for fear are American residents, against whom the vulgar entertain most ridiculous prejudices. I regret to see that these prejudices are encouraged by persons who know better than to believe themselves what they state to be true.

I have dates from Demerara to the 15th inst. No news. Of a ship-load of Coolies recently arrived there, twenty per cent. had died of dropsy during the passage; a splendid opportunity for Lord Brougham in his next Parliamentary speech against the Coolie immigration system!

The health of this island is extremely good. Weather, *suo more*, heavenly. Shipped to date, 10,000 hogsheads of this year's crop.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the way, why are your proof-readers so fond of the letter *e*? They cram it into Barbad*o*s whenever they can. I must appeal to you to have the word spelt right. The "Bims," as they style themselves, or the "Bloody Bims," as they are elegantly spoken of by the envious inhabitants of other isles, call their home Barbad*os*; the newspapers spell it Barbad*os*; and the Right Rev., the Lord Bishop, signs himself Tom Barbad*os*. Don't let the world fancy that your correspondent flies in the face of public opinion, the Press and the Church. The word, in fact comes from the Portuguese *Los Barbados*, (the Beards,) alluding to the streamers, resembling beards that hung from the trees found upon the island by its discoverers.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Man Shoots his Wife, and then Kills Himself.

A horrible murder was perpetrated at noon yesterday in the tenant house, No. 236 William-street, adjoining Louis Gros' lager-bier saloon. A Prussian, named Ostenberg, shot his wife, and then followed up the murder by committing suicide.

The history of the case is as follows: About four years since Ostenberg came to this country, leaving a wife and two children behind him, and bringing with him the woman whom he has killed. He settled upon a small plantation near New-Orleans, where he remained until last November. During this time he had two children, both of whom are now dead. The first wife, ascertaining where Ostenberg was, followed him, bringing both children with her. Their meeting revealed to the woman, now deceased, the fact that the man with whom she had been living as husband was previously married. Ostenberg persuaded her to remain with him, and selling his property came to New-York with her. On arriving in this City he set up a grocery store in the upper part of the City. Quarrels were continually arising between them, and it is said that Ostenberg frequently threatened to kill her. In March she left him and went to live with her father and mother at the house where the murder was perpetrated. Ostenberg has occasionally been to the house insisting that she should again live with him. During these interviews his conduct was often exceedingly violent. Meantime, his business became involved, and he was obliged to sell out his grocery. About noon the woman left her room, which was on the third floor of the building, to get a pitcher of beer. While she was absent he came in having a six-barreled revolver and a horse-pistol concealed on his person. Meeting her as she entered the door, he detained her at the foot of the stairs, and while talking, drew one of his pistols and shot her through the heart. He then shot himself in the pit of the stomach with the other pistol, falling across the body of the woman. The inmates of the house, alarmed by the noise, rushed to the spot, and found both man and woman dead. The body of the latter was immediately carried to her parents' room. The man's corpse lay for half an hour at the foot of the stairs. Finally, it was deposited in the upper entry at the second landing, the sister of the murdered woman protesting violently that it should not be laid beside her sister. Ostenberg was under indictment for placarding about the City, a few weeks ago, some libelous verses reflecting upon the character of his father-in-law, and other members of the family.

At 2½ P. M. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the two bodies. The evidence of only two witnesses was taken, besides the medical testimony. No one witnessed the shooting, but the fact of murder and suicide was too plain to admit of doubt. The following is the testimony and the verdicts:

Wm. Saalburg, sworn—I keep a baker shop in the lower floor of No. 238 William street; about a quarter after twelve o'clock to-day, I heard the report of a pistol, and soon after a second report; rushing into the hall to see what was the cause of the shooting, I saw Ostenberg falling over his wife, near the bottom of the flight of stairs; as he fell his back lay upon his wife, and his feet were on the second step from the bottom; she was lying on her face, and her clothes were on fire; I immediately put out the flames, and had hardly done so, when her father and sister hurried past me towards the street; they commenced calling for assistance; a horse pistol was lying on the right side of Ostenberg; I recognize the horse pistol produced as the one I saw.

Maria Wannerracker sworn—I am a sister of the deceased woman; I was taking dinner, when I heard the report of a pistol, followed by a second report almost immediately afterwards; I ran out of the room with my father, and saw my sister lying at the bottom of the stairs, and her husband lying across her; her clothes were burning; a crowd of people came rushing in the hall to see what had occurred; my sister was found to be dead, as also was her husband; Ostenberg gasped once or twice after I saw him; the body of my sister was brought up stairs; the pistol shown me, I saw lying by the side of Ostenberg; he had been married in Europe, and my sister, not knowing this, married him five years ago; they went to New-Orleans to live; he treated her very badly, and worse than ever after she discovered that he had been previously married, and that his first wife was still living: they remained in New-Orleans about two years, when he bought a small farm at Helena, and commenced living upon it; he staid on the farm till November last, and then came to this City and opened a grocery store at No. 5 Norfolk-street; They continued to live unhappily together; on the 8th or 9th of March last, he threatened to kill her with a knife; she then left him and went to live with her father; Ostenberg urged her repeatedly to live with him again, but she would not be persuaded; he called occassonally at the house and threatened her with violence if she refused; she invariably said that she whould rather die than live with him again.

Dr. Bouton testified that the cause of the death of Mrs. Ostenberg was a gun shot wound on the right side, between the fourth and fifth ribs; and that the cause of Ostenberg's death was a similar wound, about one inch to the left of the median line, below the cartilages of the ribs.

There being no further evidence, the case was given to the Jury. A verdict was rendered in the case of Mrs. Ostenberg, attributing her death to a pistol-wound at the hands of her husband; and one in the case of Ostenberg, of death from suicide, by shooting.

Ostenberg was forty-two years of age, and Mrs. Ostenberg about twenty-two years of age.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Commissioners of Emigration made a tour of inspection to Ward's Island Wednesday, starting from Castle Garden at noon by steam-tug *Dr. Kane*. On reaching the Island they went through the various Institutions under the guidance of Capt. Pillsbury, Superintendent. The different hospitals and buildings were uniformly well ventilated and thoroughly clean. This part of their work completed, the Commissioners held a brief business session. No business, beyond passing the usual requisitions, was transacted. After partaking of a bounteous repast provided by Capt. P., the party, which included Police Commissioner Stranahan, Dr. Thompson, formerly Health Officer at Quarantine, J. A. Kennedy, Esq., and others, returned to the City. According to the weekly statement 7,128 emigrants arrived at this port during the past week, making a total for the year of 21,329 against 18,122 to the same date in 1858. There are 793 inmates in the institution on Ward's Island and 48 in the Marine Hospital. The overdraft has been reduced to $5,508 40.

Assault and Robbery of a Lady in Broadway.—Mrs. Elizabeth Valentine, a resident of Brooklyn, was assaulted in Broadway, corner of Broome-street, on Wednesday morning, by a woman calling herself Louisa Johnson, who struck her several blows in the face, knocked her down, and then robbed her of a valuable breastpin. The assailant was arrested and locked up by Justice Quackenbush, for trial.

MASONIC ORDER.

Visit of the Boston and Providence Knights Templars to Richmond, Va.—Celebration and Address.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, May 17, 1859.

"This world is full of change"—the times, the seasons and the opinions of men are alike changeable. It is but a few years since the supposed abduction of MORGAN was the signal for a wide-spread and systematic attack upon the Masonic Order and fraternity. A powerful political party was arrayed against them, suddenly and entirely obliterating the old party landmarks, which, for the time, were entirely forgotten in the general struggle to wipe from the face of society the then odious secret order of free and accepted Masons. The mutilated remains of a man thrown upon the beach of one of our inland seas, increased the intensity of the battle, and rendered the conquest more easy.

The Press directed its batteries against the Order, and men every where abandoned it, their processions were no longer seen, and even their impressive funeral ceremonies at the graves of departed brothers were entirely omitted—lodges were disbanded, and the Order, gracefully bowing its head before the storm of opposition, fell from its high estate, and seemed not only paralyzed, but dead.

But the ancient Order "still lives." During its long night of darkness and opposition, it was silently and unobtrusively gathering strength, and to-day it rears its crest higher and more proudly than ever. Its numbers have vastly increased—its public processions are greeted with cheers of approbations, and their fraternal visits from State to State are the proudest triumphs, towns and cities vieing with each other to do them honor.

To-day, the citizens of Richmond have devoted to their knightly visitors, notwithstanding the drizzling rain which continued most of the day. At 10 o'clock, the Templars formed in procession, and were escorted by the Richmond Commandery from the Ballard House to the Mechanics' Institute, where the ceremonies of a formal reception were performed; they then re-formed, and marched to Masons' Hall, partook of refreshments, and marched to the First Baptist Church, where the address was delivered by the "Rev. Sir Knight J. LANSING BURROWS." After some preliminary remarks upon the kind feeling exhibited in this fraternal union of New-Englanders and Virginians, he proceeded to show *what Templar laws require of Templar Knights*, which was the special theme of his discourse. He said that—

1. Templar Masonry requires of Knights, fraternal confidence, sympathy and love. Masons are taught to confide in each other, to trust each other implicitly. According to the principles of the Order, a Knight is sure to find a trusty, sympathetic friend in every other Knight, though he may have been a stranger to him personally. A Mason always has a right, a right which is promptly recognized by a true brother, to ask for advice and sympathy and aid, and to fear no betrayal or exposure, to dread no unkind repulse. In all his relations in life, the Mason is taught that on the one hand it is his duty to give, and that on the other hand he has a right to expect countenance and assistance from his brethren. Other things being equal, a Mason has the first claim upon a Mason. Of course there is no right to require a sacrifice of any of the political, social or religious interests or relations of life. There is no right to demand a crime or self-injury, but as I have already said, other things being equal, a Knight is always bound to prefer a Knight.

2. Templar Laws require of Knights submission to rightful authority. It recognizes none of those wild doctrines in abuse of liberty which induces a man to set himself up as his own Lord and lawgiver. It demands, and, so far as its influence extends, cherishes obedience to established laws, a cheerful yielding to authority, a merging of self into the society. Governed by Republican usages, adopted before political republicanism was known, it gives its disciples a voice in the house of their own rulers, yet when chosen, it insists upon submission and docility, prompt and unmurmuring obedience. No man too wise or headstrong to submit cheerfully to the decisions and decrees of constituted authorities, to manifest a tractable spirit, and to render unhesitating obedience to official mandates, within prescribed laws, need seek for Masonic association. He must learn to yield implicitly to the will of the majority in all matters not pertaining to the landmarks, usages and statutes of the order, and even in regard to these, he must submit unmurmuringly to the decision of those who are authorized to decide. The "order that is heaven's first law," finds some of its most beautiful illustrations in the intercourse of Masons.

3. Still, again: Templar laws require of Knights the exercise of a benevolent charity. This is the grand external characteristic of the Order. It is that outward manifestation by which more than by any other it is known to the world. No man can be a worthy of consistent Mason or Templar, without the exercise of practical benevolence. There are certain charitable objects to which he must give when called upon. By the fundamental laws of the Order, each one of us is required "to afford succor to the distressed, to divide our bread with the industrious poor, and to put the misguided traveler into the right way. These are duties of the craft suitable to its dignity and usefulness. And though a Mason is never to shut his ear unkindly against the complaints of any of the human race, yet when a brother is oppressed or suffers, he is in a more peculiar manner called upon to open his soul in whole love and compassion to him, and to relieve without prejudice, according to his capacity." The Mason's benevolence and fraternal compassion are required to have a quick ear and a keen eye to apprehend the cry of the sufferer, though his form may be invisible, or to detect a mute appeal though the native language of the applicant may be unknown. Masonry has a language of benevolence, which is peculiarly its own; methods of revealing and relieving distress with which the stranger intermeddleth not.

4. The fundamental laws of the Temple also require of Knights a firm belief in the existence, sovereignty and providence of God. A Mason cannot be an atheist. The connection of one with the Masonic fraternity who denies the existence of a Supreme, Overruling God, would be a mockery and an absurdity, equaled only by such an one applying for admission into a Christian Church or a Hebrew Synagogue. The very fact of his union with the fraternity involves, necessarily, the assent of his faith to this as a fundamental principle. If he deny his belief and trust in God, he cannot walk one step in harmony or sympathy with his brethren of the craft. All Masonic rites and duties, as an entire system, and in all their details, involve and demand this belief as fundamental and essential. Without it, Masonry has no meaning, no beauty, no power. It is foundation, cornerstone and key-stone of the edifice.

5. But still further: Templar laws require of Knights an acknowledgment of the divinity and authority of the Holy Scriptures. The Holy Bible lies open in every Masonic Lodge. It is its brightest light. The square and compass are not more necessary to a Mason's work than the Word of God. No man can give Masonically an honest pledge of fidelity, integrity and devotion, without a belief in the Divine authority of the Holy Scriptures. Without this belief there is no binding force in his promises and obligations.

4. Beyond all this, which is common to all degrees of Masonry, the essential principles of the Temple require the belief and confession of the Supreme Divinity and sovereignty of the Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. The defence of the Christian religion, and of this essential feature of it, is a part of every Knightly vow. It affirms that the sins of the world were laid upon the head of the Saviour, and that there is no hope of salvation but through His sacrificial atonement and death. The world may see the cross on every banner and banneret that is displayed beyond the encampment, upon the sword hilt of every Knight, and embroidered upon his regalia. The grand old motto, "*In hoc signo vinces*" is the public proclamation of the faith of the order, to the world. Every true-hearted Christian Templar announces this faith in the divinity and sovereignty of Jesus of Nazareth, in terms as unequivocal and emphatic as did St. Thomas, when cured of his criminal incredulity by the exposure of the wounds of the Lord, his assured faith exclaimed "My Lord and my God."

Can truths so solemn and divine as these be professed and taught without exerting a salutary practical influence upon the lives of men? Can there be any encouragement to immorality or vice in principles and teachings like these? The order of Knights Templar is, in its whole theory and regulations, emphatically a Christian order, clearly tracing its origin to the pious enthusiasm of the Crusaders in their somewhat fanatical but certainly devout contests to wrest the Sepulchre of the Lord from the possession of infidels.

The services at the Church being over, the Knights again marched to the Mechanics' Institute, which had been tastefully arranged for their reception and accommodation.

The ceremonies of the day were finally concluded by a sumptuous dinner at the Exchange.

Personal.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, May 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of the 12th May published a communication containing the following:

"*To the Stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company:*

By telegraph from Racine, Wis., to NEWCOMB CLEVELAND, at the Astor House, New-York. Received May 10, 1859.

'RYAN, on behalf of the Company and third mortgage bondholders, moved to dissolve your injunction. Argued yesterday, and overruled. All right.

MAT. H. CARPENTER.'"

I beg to say that I am Mr. CLEVELAND'S counsel, not his newspaper champion, and the publication of a hasty dispatch from me was altogether unauthorized and improper. I telegraphed as follows: "RYAN moved to dissolve your injunction. Argued yesterday, and overruled. All right." This contained one error: the motion was to *vacate*, not *dissolve* the injunction. This is a technical distinction, not very important in a private communication between a lawyer and his layman client, but sufficient to lead to mistake when published to professional readers. The addition to my dispatch, that Mr. RYAN, "*on behalf of the Company and third mortgage bondholders*," moved, &c., contains another error, for which I am not responsible. Mr. RYAN only moved for the Trustee of the third mortgage.

[illegible] these corrections as rather [illegible] if I had authorized any [illegible]

MAT. H. CARPENTER.

Academy of Medicine.

DISCUSSION ON QUARANTINE—A QUESTION OF HIGH ETHICS.

The Academy of Medicine met on Wednesday, some forty members being present—Dr. JOHN WATSON, President, in the Chair. The first business was the disposition of the following resolution, offered by Dr. MCNULTY:

Resolved, That the consideration of no article, implement or convenience which has been patented or for which a patent has been applied, shall hereafter be entertained by this Academy."

Dr. MCNULTY read from the Code of Ethics of the National Association to show that it was contrary to the spirit of the Code for physicians to obtain patents, and urged that what was fair for physicians was fair for men outside of the profession; consequently that physicians should not act upon other people's patents. He doubted whether it was not competent for the National Association to reject the Academy's delegates, in consideration of the recommendations already given by the Academy to patented articles.

The President would like to have Dr. MCNULTY'S finger put upon that feature of the code which prohibits their notice of patented articles.

Dr. MCNULTY said he could not, of course.

THE PRESIDENT—No, I guess not.

Dr. GRISCOM said it was right in his opinion to see everything—anything that promised to relieve suffering humanity. It was perfectly proper for the Academy to investigate every appliance that promised well, —it was not its function to express an opinion upon it.

Dr. MCNULTY—But that's what they are brought to us for, and we generally express an opinion.

Dr. GARRISH thought that whatever was likely to alleviate pain it was a physician's duty to find, and advise if he thought best.

Dr. VAN KLEEK agreed with the last speaker.

Dr. JAMES R. WOOD said that all surgeons knew that they could not live up to the spirit of the resolution. When any surgical appliance was presented to him for an opinion he should give an opinion on it. And he thought it the Academy's business to do the same. Surgical appliances should come under a different rule from nostrums. It was impossible for the Surgeon to do without the mechanic, and it was impossible for the mechanic to do without a patent to protect his invention.

The President said the resolution would prevent a copy-righted book from examination.

Dr. MCNULTY said there was an average of two or three patented articles sent in here nightly for examination consuming their time. He claimed that far the largest portion of surgical inventions were made by Surgeons.

The vote being taken, the resolution was lost—decidedly. Afterward Dr. RICHARDS moved a reconsideration, and that it be tabled. Carried.

The next topic announced was the "Personal Contagiousness of Yellow fever. Dr. HARRIS, (late Marine Hospital Physician,) read a paper on this topic.

The paper was an elaborate review of the Quarantine policies of different nations, and especially a review of the doctrine of physicians concerning the establishment for the port of New-York. Its doctrine, in conclusion was, that the existing Quarantine system needed overhauling; that much of it was a cheat, a farce, inconsistent, unnecessary and a bore; that proper sanitary regulations, on board ships and in the port, might be made entirely to prevent the spread of small-pox or yellow-fever here, but that until such regulations were established and enforced, Quarantine must be sustained. This coincided with the opinion of the highest authorities in England. The British Quarantine Commissioners had recommended to abolish Quarantine and trust to thorough sanitary precautions. Experience showed the systems which would answer for different maritime cities must materially differ. Where yellow-fever was indigenous, as at New-Orleans, Quarantine did little good. Each State must study the system that is necessary for it. But the question involves national interests and federal rights, and the National Legislature should take it in hand.

Dr. GRISCOM thought the paper in most part eminently sound. So much of rascality had been mixed up with our Quarantine practise here that the experience gained at our Quarantine station was utterly worthless. The whole matter should be taken out of State control, seeing that from time immemorial our Health Officer has been able and was in the habit of controlling State legislation. Congress should appoint a Commission to look the whole subject up and devise plans upon which the several States should continue, enforce or abandon the existing Quarantines.

Dr. ANDERSON was invited as an old New-York physician to give his yellow fever experience. Dr. ANDERSON, (with a courage and honesty deserving all praise and occasional imitation,) said no; he had never had but one yellow fever patient, and he died the same night that he saw him.

Dr. STERLING (once Marine Physician) thought that a Quarantine might be devised to facilitate rather than hinder commerce, and entirely to ward off yellow fever. In consideration of the commercial nature of the question and the revenue involved in it, he agreed that it ought not to be considered simply a matter of State police, but a national concern. He outlined the system that he would have,—a lazaretto on Bedloe's Island. Wet docks at some accessible point, as at Liverpool, with warehouses where infected cargoes might be promptly disinfected, and the vessels sent to sea again without coming up to port at all. Since the old style of vessels were going out of date, and light-draft propellers replacing them, it would be easier to obtain a safe anchorage than formerly. He was not prepared to fill up his outline, and modestly admitted that a great many people would deem it absurd when they heard them.

On motion of Dr. STEVENS, Dr. STERLING was invited to embody his views in a paper and present it to the Academy. The subject was then laid over,—Dr. HARRIS having omitted all of his paper that concerned the contagiousness of yellow fever, owing to the absence of Dr. J. M. SMITH, who proposed the topic.

Dr. COLSON, rising to a question of privilege, explained—and the Secretary's journal and the President confirmed his assertion—that he had not, as told by Dr. REESE'S journal, published his paper on the movements of the chest, without the Academy's authority.

Dr GARDNER presented specimens of QUERU'S castor oil solidified to a jelly, inodorous and inoffensive to the most delicate baby's palate. Referred to the Committee on Materia Medica. At 11 P. M., adjourned.

A Novel Excuse for Reopening the Slave-Trade.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, Monday, May 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper to-day, you make some comments upon the Southern Convention at Vicksburgh, and its breaking of law tendencies, its action being for the most part confined to the reopening of the Slave-Trade question.

Your disgust at this law-breaking, and adhesion to the higher law is quite natural, and I would not dispute its sincerity. So also you must, in all courtesy, admit the sincerity of my disgust at the Personal Liberty laws prevailing in some of your Northern States, and the open resistance in all of those States to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

We admit together that in both cases the Constitution and the laws are aimed to be set at defiance, practically and efficiently. All very bad, and so far equal. But a great inequality otherwise exists. Whilst the North loses nothing by these infractions, the South loses a great deal; in this, that every negro slave stolen therefrom, and detained in the North, involves good solid money, the aggregate of which, from first to last, amounts to a great many millions of hard dollars.

Now, no reasonable man in the South believes that these depredations upon slave property can be remedied under the Constitution or the laws; or in time by the change of Northern men's minds restraining them from such violations. So the South is beginning to look round for a remedy within its own control.

Before I state what that remedy is, permit me to tell you something about "the Great Red River Raft." This raft is composed of drift wood, lying and combined together in every form and position. This raft ascends the river against its strong current, and maintains its character through hundreds of years. Its *apparent movement*, but real progress up the river, is explained in this way: *The decay at its lower end is about equal to the supply of fresh materials at the upper end.*

Now I will tell you, that the South, finding the annual loss of slaves from the States adjoining the Northern States to be so great as to inordinately increase the price of slaves, have determined to supply that loss by fresh material, either under the sanction of Congress, or in open defiance of existing laws. They have not only determined upon this, but they have determined to import at least ten Africans for every slave run off from the old States. *Faster than the rotting off at the north end of the slave line, will the new flesh be produced at the south end. Extrema malis, extrema remedia.* Yours respectfully,

A SLAVEHOLDER.

MEDICAL ENTERPRISE AND LIBERALITY.—Among the instances of professional devotion and liberality, for which medical men, with all their faults, are certainly to be credited, the late donation made by Dr. JACOB HARSON, of this City, an alumnus of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, is one of the most noticeable. Dr. HARSON has appropriated the sum of $2,500, in stock of the United States Trust Company, for the purpose of providing an annual prize, to be offered to the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the best Report of the Clinical Instruction in the New-York Hospital. The prize will consist, each year, of a gold medal of the value of $50, and in addition of a sum of from $100 to $150 in money; and the competing Reports are to embrace the results of the Clinical Instruction in the Hospital during any four months in the year. The award is to be made by a committee of five, consisting of the President and Professors of Surgery, and of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the College, an attending physician, and an attending surgeon of the New-York Hospital, to be designated by the Trustees of the College.

The Floral Fete at Palace Garden.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. DR. BELLOWS ON WOMAN.

The Palace Garden *fête* in aid of Mrs. PHELPS' project for a horticultural school for girls was largely attended Tuesday evening. The arrangements were much better than on previous occasions, and the celebration, from beginning to end, was as felicitous as its most sanguine friends could wish. The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered a clever address on "Woman."

The movement, he said, for whose benefit this series of entertainments and addresses was given, was one among many others to which the genius of our Democratic and Christian civilization had given birth for the elevation of women; and he thought he could not supply the little time allotted to him better than in discussing the fundamental principles that underlie all these undertakings for the benefit of the weaker sex. He proposed, then, to speak of the elevation of woman as the characteristic work of Christianity and of our own time. The relation of Christianity to the elevation of woman was simply this, that the event which established Christ's authority and sentiments in this world was the event which, in its consequences, emancipated woman from the two evils which occasioned all her wrongs and debasements in the past time, the evils which had been the affluent sources of her misery and oppression, viz.: First, the reign of brute strength, and second, the reign of the whole intellect. Woman owed her wrongs, the misfortunes and the trials of her past history, to the fact that she was the weaker vessel in respect to physical strength,—and, of course, in the passions that accompany it,—and that she was a less reasoning creature in the same degree, in respect to energy and concentrativeness of pure thinking. In whatever it is that constitutes science, invention, philosophy and art, in whatever administers government and advances civilization, woman followed instead of leading. She was not the pioneer except in what flows from and respects the affections. Now, as force, physical and intellectual, was the earliest want of Society, was the only thing by which wild beasts, wild forests, savage tribes, coarse passions, could be met and subdued, the worship of that, of course, was the worship of Society in the earliest ages. This gave man a predominancy, and by this woman was made both a gainer and a sufferer. Christianity recognized this predominancy when it declared that "man is the head of the woman;" but having recognized it, the whole influence and tendency of Christianity was towards restraining and upbraiding masculine predominance. The Gospel was essentially feminine in its spirit; that is, it was imbued with what came from the passive rather than from the active portion of our nature. Christ, himself, was not a philosopher, a sage, a hero, a being endowed with science, invention, and predominating will. His affections, if not feminine, lay in that natural region where the masculine and feminine blend and lose themselves in each other. In relation to the question as to the equality of the sexes, the reverend lecturer said that in speaking of the essential differences between the sexes, it was easy to exaggerate or to lose sight of the reality. That an original difference of mental and moral types exist could be as little doubted as that there was a difference of physical constitution. But we should be reminded that this difference lay in the difference of proportions—that the same powers coexist;—not in the failure of either to share precisely the same faculties, though enjoying them in different degrees. Woman's intellect was as worthy of cultivation, and, when well directed, rewarded cultivation of the highest kind as well as man's. The highest genius, like the highest goodness, was always intelligent to both sexes, and seemed to have the qualities of both combined. The greatest poet was not the most characteristic reasoner or the most powerful logician, but he had the purest insight, the sweetest fancy, the brightest imagination. The noblest man has feminine qualities in a masculine measure; the greatest heroine has masculine tendencies in a feminine form. But this destructive likeness does not degenerate into identity. Man does not thereby become a woman, or woman a man. It is a woman with man's force, and a man with woman's force that we admire, not a masculine woman or a womanish man. The differences between the sexes are permanent and constitutional, and take care of themselves. The lecturer proceeded to discuss the right of woman to the exercise of the franchise and such other political privileges as are now practiced wholly by men. If, he said, the recent propositions of certain philanthropists and reformers in England could only be practically brought out, and the vote of a nation be taken, as the census is taken, by going from house to house, who would not acknowledge the reasonableness and desirableness of taking the wishes of women into the election of rulers and the settlement of questions both of war and peace, as well as of men? But, under the present practical embarrassments, it was certainly not a self-recommending proposition. If women claimed full political rights, they should be conceded to them; but these rights should not be conceded to the clamor of a few forward members of the sex whose representative character the rest deny, and he was persuaded that they were not likely to be demanded or asserted by the majority under any circumstances. Were the legislation of this country in regard to women conducted upon principles of strict justice and Christian equity, we would soon hear the last word of their complaints as to the denial of their right to vote. But, while women are subject to unjust legal disabilities, it was certain the more and more they would seek for that political influence which men, not on grounds of propriety or sentiment, but from jealousy, were so unwilling to accord them. Having treated somewhat at length the question as to women's legal position, especially as to the matter of property, the Reverend gentleman then proceeded to discuss the subject of marriage. So long, he said, as marriage is the universal state, which it only is in a comparatively early state of society, the subject of the inequality of woman is of little importance, because when the woman's and man's wages go into the same purse to be expended in the support of the family, it matters not that the man is able to earn three times as much as the woman. But marriage is not, cannot, and ought not to be regarded as the universal lot—nay, as anything more than the usual lot of man and woman under a true civilization. Were the laws thoroughly just to woman, marriages as a convenience, as a mere protection or acquiescence, would rapidly diminish. Give woman the means of acquiescence, and she would scorn a marriage of complaisance. Christianity certainly gives encouragement and support to celibacy, both in the example of its founders and in its precepts, and its steady influence is to establish the dignity of virginity and to diminish the semi-barbarous reproach which rests upon the celibacy of either sex.

The Reverend lecturer went on to express the grounds of his dissatisfaction with the prevailing system of female education, and to advocate a wider and more expansive sphere of female employment. He censured the fashionable devotion to dress, not only because of its extravagance, but because of its tendency to widen the distinction between the wealthy and the poor, and described this love of dress as one of the most formidable barriers to the advancement of woman. He dwelt forcibly on the duty of cultivating woman's intellect as a man's is, and of teaching her how to discharge all the responsibilities of the household. He enforced the necessity of interesting women in works of benevolence and sisterly charity. Let us, husbands and fathers, he said, help women to help themselves. Let the money so freely flowing for woman's weaknesses and caprices flow with at least as much freedom for the sustenance of her virtues and the encouragement of her efforts at a higher life. What we do to elevate the poor through woman's ministry elevates our wives and daughters in the scale of being, and what thus affects them raises us. Yes, we are all, high and low, rich and poor, men and women, in one case. We give to ourselves when we give to others with a wife's or daughter's hand. May God bless this undertaking for which I plead; the women, whose pious cares are seeking to establish and sustain it, and may God bless you with generous hearts and believing spirits: above all, may He bless woman herself with new measures of Christianity, humility and wisdom, and new measures of human excellence and worth. [Loud applause.]

FUGITIVE SLAVE-CATCHING IN OHIO—A DEPUTY-MARSHAL IN BODILY FEAR.—Mr. E. T. COX, United States Deputy-Marshal in Ohio, writes to the Zanesville *Courier*, that he is the recipient of a threatening letter, warning him that his life is in danger, because he helped in the arrest of a fugitive slave, named JACKSON, claimed by a Virginian. Mr. COX is alarmed, and begs to state, that he did nothing but his duty as a federal officer. He inquires why the discontented parties, who thirst for his blood, don't "take vengeance on the National Legislature which passed the fugitive law, or on Mr. FILLMORE, who approved it;" not on him, a deputy, who had to do what the law required of him. He incloses the letter which startled him, and it reads as follows:

MAY 11, 1859.

E. T. Cox:

Look out for your life for a band of enraged men have bound themselves by the strongest oath that can be sworn to murder you.

Don't dispise this warning nor think it comes from a friend neither, for I hate and dispise you as bad as any of them, and if they would have been content to tar and feather you I would have let you take it and helped to boot, or any thing else but take your life. But mean as you are I don't want you killed. So just take care of yourself or you will git a blue pill or be oled with a big lancet some of these nights that will stop your hunting poor darkys.

So look out and you would better keep it to yourself that you got this letter or they may take some other tack on you, and may be find me out to

Don't keep any horses or cattle shut up in your barn.

Do you understand.

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER REED.—The following is the letter of the Hon. WM. B. REED, late United States Commissioner to China, in reply to an invitation to a public dinner, tendered by citizens of Philadelphia:

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your kind words of welcome. My mission, to which you are pleased to refer, has been successful for the simple reason that I cheerfully executed the instructions which the Government gave me, and the Government in its turn, from first to last, supported me. The wide discretion with which the President clothed me, was exercised under an abiding sense of my obligation to respect the Constitution, and the traditionary policy of our country which forbids us meddling in the wars of other nations. The dignified assertion of our right and our determination to be neutral and at peace, has, I beg you to believe, commanded respect everywhere.

It will give me great pleasure to meet my fellow-citizens after my return from Washington, at any time or place they may designate.

I am, gentlemen, faithfully yours,

WILLIAM B. REED.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CITY INSPECTORSHIP—ANOTHER NOMINATION FROM THE MAYOR REJECTED—THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SANITARY INSPECTION DIRECTED TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

It was evident some time before the Board of Aldermen met last evening that the meeting was to be an unusually interesting one. A very large lobby was in waiting, and as soon as the doors of the Chamber of the Board were thrown open the spectators' portion of it was thronged with interested spectators.

Immediately after the reading of the minutes, Alderman BOOLE arose, and said the Committee to which the nomination of Dr. Foster for City Inspector had been referred was ready to report, and on motion the rules were suspended and the report was read as follows:

The Select Committee to whom was referred the nomination of Dr. S. C. Foster for City Inspector, respectfully report:

That the nominee was unknown to every member of the Board except one, and your Committee were entirely unacquainted with his character or fitness for the office.

They first made inquiries of the Mayor as to him, and were informed by the Mayor that he did not himself know Dr. Foster; that he had never seen him, and only knew him by the representation of others, and he did not seem even to know his first name.

That your Committee on inquiry ascertained that Dr. Foster's political associations were adverse to those of a majority of the Board, and though the Mayor had been elected in opposition to the regularly nominated Democratic candidate for the office, and by a party hostile to a majority of the Board, the Committee did not feel themselves justified in permitting the Mayor to transfer the whole power and patronage of that important department to a party who, however friendly to him, and aiding in his election, were yet hostile to the majority of the Board.

The Committee understood from the Mayor that he had ever been a Democrat, and intended in his office to act in connection with the Democratic Party, and they feared that he had been imposed upon and deceived as to the political associations of his nominee. They were desirous to protect him from the consequences of such impositions, and, therefore, held the matter under advisement until they could be assured that their information as to his nominee was correct, a subject not easily ascertained in regard to an individual so obscure and unknown as Dr. Foster was.

Before, however, definite information could be obtained, the Mayor took upon himself, without the consent of the Board, to withdraw the nomination, and without waiting for the action of the Board on the nomination already before them, he has repeatedly nominated other persons to the same office, none of whom have been rejected by the Board.

There has thence sprung up a grave difference of opinion between your Committee and the Mayor as to his power and duty in the matter.

In the first place the Charter says that the City Inspector "shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen." The Mayor insists that the *consent* only of the Board is necessary. Your Committee insist that the word "*advice*" in the statute cannot be thus nullified, but has and is to have a meaning and force given to it. And that can be done only by the Board's being advised with as to an appointment as well as being required to consent to it.

The same question has long been pending under the Constitution of the United States, and has never yet, as your Committee believe, been satisfactorily settled.

The President's power as to officers is to "nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint"—thus showing the power to originate the name is in the President alone. But it will be observed that such is not the language of the Charter under which the Mayor derives his power.

But it is rather the language which the United States Constitution uses as to making treaties: "He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties."

These two different forms of expression are used in the same section of the Constitution, and it cannot be that this difference is without meaning; and, therefore, the practice of the Government under the Constitution has been different under these different clauses. As to appointments, the President has refused to consult the Senate before making a nomination; but, as to treaties, the practice was adopted, as early as WASHINGTON'S Administration, that the Senate might advise before as well as after the formation of a treaty.

The Committee find an account of that in Story's Commentaries on the Constitution, section e,517, and in the Executive Journal 11th August, 1790. And they find in this respect able authority, a precedent for the right which they now claim of being advised with beforehand, besides the argument that unless they are, one word in the Charter becomes entirely nugatory, and the marked difference in expression is to be entirely overlooked.

Your Committee have endeavored to carry out these views in entire harmony with the Mayor, and have therefore, had several interviews with him. On some occasions he has suggested to your Committee that the predominant party in the Board should have a caucus and agree upon what they wanted as to a nominee. They did so, and with entire unanimity agreed upon a person, unexceptionable at least to them and their party in his politics, as well as trustworthy and capable. They communicated this to him, and he paid no attention to their recommendation, but within two hours afterward nominated a favorite of his own, without advising with the Board in regard to it.

Upon this point the Board and the Mayor thus differ in opinion.

But this is not the only difference. He claims that after making a nomination, and thus exhausting his power, he has a right to withdraw his action, and thus prevent any action of the Board on their part. Your Committee, however, insist that he cannot withdraw a name he has once sent in without the consent of the Board. For if he can, then after exercising his duty under the charter, he can prevent the Board exercising theirs. He may as well claim the right to withdraw his veto or his approval of an ordinance after he has communicated it to the Common Council. And if he has this right, then has every officer of the City who has made any communication to the Common Council the right to withdraw it, and amend the action of the Common Council upon it.

It seems to this Committee that this claim of the Mayor is entirely without foundation and cannot be acquiesced in or submitted to without depriving the Common Council of its just control over its own proceedings.

Therefore, your Committee recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen do not advise and consent to the appointment of Dr. S. C. Foster as City Inspector of the City of New-York.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
MICHAEL TUOMEY.
H. W. GENET.

Alderman ADAMS said the Mayor had told him in the presence of the Chairman of the Committee, that if the Democratic members of the Board would get together and send in a list of names he would consider them. No list of names had been sent in.

Alderman BOOLE said he had told the Mayor that he was not in favor of sending in more than one name at a time, and in caucus he should oppose the sending in more than one name at a time. A caucus had been held and it had been decided to send in one name at a time.

Alderman TUOMEY said that while the Committee was talking with the Mayor, he (the Mayor) had the nomination of his candidate in an envelope ready to be sent into the Board. The Mayor had not put the men he had nominated on the right track; he had not told them to make the acquaintance of members of the Common Council with a view to securing a confirmation of their nomination. The Common Council would not confirm a man that they knew nothing about. The Mayor at first had said he was for making a physician City Inspector, but since the first nomination he had sent in those who were not doctors.

Alderman ADAMS said the Chairman of the Committee had not in his presence said to the Mayor that he should oppose the sending in of a list of names. The Committee had existed four months—long enough for a man to graduate with a doctor's degree.

Alderman BOOLE denied that he had acquiesced with the Mayor in the proposal to send in a list of names. The Democratic members of the Board had met in caucus and decided to send in to the Mayor one name at a time. Unanimously they had decided to submit the name of Aaron B. Rollins. That name had been submitted, and within a brief period the name of Mr. Dimond had been sent into the Board without consulting with the caucus. It had been said that the Board of Aldermen was past being insulted; be that as it may, if ever they were insulted it was in this instance. He should always respect the Chief Magistrate of the City, but he knew his rights and would maintain them.

Alderman TUOMEY supported the statements of Alderman BOOLE. He also was present when a Committee of Democrats presented the name of Dr. Rollins, and the Mayor eulogized that gentleman and said he would consider his name. At the same time the Mayor had the nomination of Mr. Dimond in an envelope, and sent it into the Board an hour or two after. The public had taken sides with the Mayor, not properly understanding the subject.

Alderman BRADLEY thought the position of the Mayor was enviable, and that he could not have treated the Aldermen more fairly than he had.

Aldermen BOOLE and BRADLEY made mutual recriminations with regard to the action of each concerning the nomination of Mr. Devlin for Street Commissioner, and after some further desultory debate the report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

The President announced the following communication from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, May 19, 1859.

TO THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN: *Gentlemen*—Since my communication to your Honorable Board on the 16th inst. in relation to City Inspector, a judicial decision has been rendered in the Supreme Court by Justice W. F. Allen, before whom argument was heard on a motion for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the Mayor to countersign a warrant for the salary of Mr. Morton, for the months of January and February, 1859, which fully confirms the opinion held by me that the term of Mr. Morton expired on the 31st of December last.

A copy of this decision made on the 17th inst. is herewith transmitted, and among other things it will be seen that it states that "on his (Morton's) own showing" he has no claim to the office of City Inspector.

The office having thus been judicially declared to be vacant, no contract or expenditure of money for work or supplies can lawfully be made by the City Inspector's Department, as there is no head thereto to give the certificates required [illegible] of the amended Charter of 1857.

Under these circumstances your Honorable Board must see the urgent necessity of immediate action on the nomination I now respectfully submit, the previous nomination of Jonathan Trotter made at your last meeting having been returned to me.

I accordingly nominate Dr. Robert A. Sands for City Inspector, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Geo. W. Morton on the 31st December last.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Alderman GENET moved that the nomination be rejected, and said he did so on the same grounds on which he had previously opposed the nominations of the Mayor.

Alderman TUOMEY said he knew the gentleman now nominated by the Mayor, and knew him favorably; still he was opposed to confirming him because the Mayor had not consulted the Board with regard to him.

Alderman BRADLEY moved that the nomination be confirmed.

Alderman ADAMS hoped the nomination would be laid on the table till they had seen Dr. SANDS. He moved that it be laid on the table and the motion was lost, (6 ayes, 9 nays) Aldermen ADAMS, BRADLEY, DARRAGH, SEAGRIST, PECK and HENRY voting in the affirmative.

Alderman ADAMS stated that Dr. SANDS had been for three years an Alderman from the Fourteenth District.

Alderman STARR said in that case he was ready to vote three times against him; he did not believe any Alderman was fit for the position of City Inspector.

The nomination was rejected (9 to 6).

Alderman GENET offered a resolution, directing that the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection be authorized and directed to take possession of the Department of City Inspection, and all books and property belonging to the City connected with it, till further ordered by the Common Council, or until the vacancy in the City Inspectorship is filled.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

The motion was lost, (ayes 4, nays 11,) Aldermen ADAMS, HENRY, DARRAGH, and PECK voting in the affirmative, and the resolution was adopted. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

The Board of Councilmen.

THE MAYOR REFUSES TO CONVENE THE BOARD OF HEALTH—STREET CLEANING.

The Board met last evening, at the usual hour, Mr. CORNELL in the Chair.

The Veterans of 1812 petitioned for an appropriation to enable them to celebrate the Fourth of July. Referred to the Special Committee.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of paying Smith Brothers $125 for loss of horse from foot of Broome-street, E. R.; $50 to Cornelius Driscoll, for injury to him by falling through dumping board foot Roosevelt-street; Lawrence Riley, $100 for loss of horse from foot of Watt-street, N. R., and Mrs. McLaughlin, $300, for loss of horses from Pier No. 18, E. R. The reports were laid over.

The report of the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen with reference to the improvement of the Russ pavement in Broadway was received and laid over.

In reply to a resolution offered some time since by Councilman OTTARSON, directing the Mayor to convene the Board of Health, His Honor sent in the following communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1859.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMON COUNCIL—*Gentlemen:* I have received a preamble and resolutions adopted by your honorable body requesting me to convene the Board of Health for the reason, as alleged therein, that there is much complaint in regard to the exposure of dead bodies at the old Potter's Field on Fourth avenue, and also that there are very important matters affecting the public health which urgently demand the attention of the proper authorities.

In declining to comply at present, as I most respectfully do, with this request, I deem it due to myself to state that I am not aware of any matter or of any condition of the health of the City which requires the convening of this Board.

Dead bodies have no doubt been exposed in a few instances at the old Potter's Field, but measures have been taken by me to prevent the recurrence thereof. Besides, the work of exhuming and removing the remains deposited in that locality will be entirely completed in the course of the present month.

Whatever matters of a public nature require now to be acted upon can, I am satisfied, be attended to by the Common Council as well as the Board of Health. Should, however, the health of the City, or any other matter over which the latter Board has exclusive control, require it to be convened, I can assure you that I shall lose no time in calling its members together.

I therefore respectfully return the preamble and resolutions above referred to.

[Signed] DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The paper was ordered on file.

Councilman OTTARSON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to pay no money on account of work done under the City Inspector's Department, nor for any work done in street-cleaning, from and after the 18th May inst. without the direction of the Common Council or of the Board of Health.

Mr. OTTARSON, in supporting the resolution, said that there was a plan on foot to deprive the Board of Health and the Common Council of their powers in awarding contracts for street-cleaning.

Councilman CORNELL said that no such steps had been taken as yet, nor would there be anything done by the Health Commission which was not strictly legal.

The resolution was then laid on the table.

Councilman OTTARSON offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, In view of the unsettled condition of the City Inspector's Department, and of the necessity of having some permanent and satisfactory system for the cleaning of the streets of this City.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to report a proper plan whereby the streets of this City can be cleaned in the most efficient and permanent manner, and that the Committee be requested to report if possible at the next meeting.

The resolution was adopted, and Councilmen OTTARSON, BICKFORD and RHODES were appointed as a Committee.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of D. T. Valentine, the compiler of the Corporation Manual, for $2,500.

The Board also concurred in directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to make the necessary repairs to the fountain in Bowling green.

Joel W. White, Esq., the American Consul at Lyons, recently addressed a communication to the Mayor informing him that he had received a letter from his Honor, Senator Vaisse, Chargé of the Administration of the Rhone, saying that a new and splendid Exchange was being erected in Lyons, and that the columns which support the Arcade of the Hall are to be decorated with the arms of the principal cities of Europe, a place being reserved for the arms of the City of New-York. Mr. Vaisse desired Consul White to procure a full description of the arms of the City of New York, and of the emblems thereon, in heraldic language, that the same may be sculptured in its appropriate position on the completion of said hall. The Mayor in a brief communication urged a compliance with the request.

Councilman OTTARSON offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to expend $50 in preparing the emblems. It was laid over under the rule.

After adopting some unimportant general orders the Board adjourned until Monday P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, MAY 20.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated Nos. 66, 67, 68. Enumerated Nos. 69, 64, 101, 102, 32, 7, 60, 103 to 113, 18, 63, 116, 70, 118, 120, 93, 28, 16, 12, 83, 54, 220.

CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Short causes—Nos. 1375, 1079, 1762, 2058, 2487, 2513, 2526, 2737, 2897, 3007, 3079, 3247, 3282, 3390, 3405, 3447, 3456, 3484, 3485, 3695, 3752, 3796, 3867, 4026, 4038, 4057, 4088, 4091, 4045, 4097, 4106, 4114, 4128, 4152, 2606.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 422, 5, 467, 584, 611, 616, 617, 620, 621, 625, 626, 581, 591, 350, 942, 785, 212, 561, 585, 587, 155, 426, 427, 363, 255, 561, 607, 582, 225, 148. *Part II.*—Nos. 504, 522 to 524, 529, 531, 534, 578, 497, 456, 61.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—None. *Part II.*—Nos. 117, 70, 61, 96.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

THE JEROME CLOCK COMPANY—BARNUM—NOTE BROKERS BEWARE!

William Small vs. Joseph T. Sanger.—On the 19th November, 1855, the defendant applied to T. H. & H. Furniss, of this City, to discount some notes of the Jerome Clock Company, indorsed by Mr. P. T. Barnum, amounting to $4,300. Messrs. Furniss declined to buy the notes, but advanced $1,500 as a loan, with the notes as collateral, giving defendant a check on the Bank of New-York to the order of Chauncey Jerome, who used the same. As is well known, the Jerome Clock Company made a disastrous failure, dragging down Mr. Barnum in its train. Messrs. Furniss assigned their claim to the plaintiff, who brought this action, claiming to hold the defendant responsible. Some member of the Clock Company testified that the defendant was only authorized to discount the notes and not to borrow upon them. Defendant claimed that he had acted as a broker on a commission of 1 per cent.

The trial has occupied three days, and to-day the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount and interest, $1,667 50.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In re the petition of Catharine A. Macomb, &c.—Referred to P. T. Ruggles, Esq., to take proof of the facts and report whether the petition should be granted.

Isabella S. Eytinge vs. Henry S. Eytinge.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Davies.

The People vs. James Glass.—This morning the jury came into Court to ask further instructions. The prisoner and all the counsel were present. Justice DAVIES explained the various degrees of manslaughter, and told the jury that he should feel it his duty to keep them together until they could agree upon a verdict.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

Joseph Rooney and Thomas Murray were tried for assault and battery committed under the following circumstances:

On the 22d of March, 1859, a Hibernian division, while marching in procession, headed by fifers and drummers, and a brass band, came in collision with a coach at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-third-street. Frederick Rennington, the coachman, complained that the Hibernians clambered on the wheels of the coach with sticks in their hands; threw bricks, stones and other missiles at him and the coach, pulled him off the coach-box, and [illegible] The defendants were especially active in the [illegible]

For defence it was shown that Rennington was [illegible] ing in Fifth avenue while the procession was [illegible] it, in Twenty-third-street. He was driving across at a furious rate, and drove directly through the procession. A portion of the Society were provided with staves with which to preserve order, and these were used pretty severely.

Judge RUSSELL charged the Jury, that the coachman had no right to break the procession, and endanger the lives of so many, and they were justified in taking him from the box.

John Taylor and John Van Cleef pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and were remanded.

Ada Bush, a handsome young woman, 20 years of age, was arraigned, and pleaded guilty of an attempt to steal a watch. Sentence was deferred.

In the case of Gooley, tried yesterday for grand larceny, the Jury, who had been locked up for the whole night, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Adjourned.

A Story of Crime and Cruelty.

From The Detroit Free Press, 13th.

Private detectives in this city were recently written to by Chicago parties to ferret out a man named Samuel Raymond, who was supposed to be living somewhere in the vicinity of this city, and who fled from Chicago last fall, where he had been guilty of a heavy robbery of a wholesale store, in which he had for some time been employed as a porter. He was reported to have a wife, who, having received and concealed the goods that he from time to time abstracted from his employers' store, had become an accomplice, and subsequently a companion in his flight. The officers were therefore certain that he would not leave her, and he must have a habitation somewhere. They watched the streets and the markets for a week without obtaining a sight of any person that answered the description of the man they were in search of. They finally wrote back to Chicago for the letter that had been received there. This was duly forwarded to them. It was written on the ordinary commercial note paper, in a good legible handwriting, and was dated the 10th day of April last. With this letter the officer visited the several stationery stores, and examined and compared their stocks of paper, until at last they found some that corresponded with that upon which the letter was written, and upon inquiry, a clerk recollected selling the paper to a man answering the description of the fugitive. It was also ascertained that the same man had been several times to the store, and went by the name of Simmons. Upon following up this clue, as experienced detectives well know how to do, after two weeks' further search they yesterday succeeded in tracing the criminal to his place of concealment, a small log shanty or hut a few miles from the city, on or near to the Caene road, a by-road leading northwardly from the Gratiot road. They went to this place and found both the man and woman, and arrested them without difficulty. The hut was barely ten feet square, without a floor or a chimney, and had no window. It contained a dilapidated cook-stove, a wooden bench, and a buffalo skin. No other article of furniture, or any apparel but that which the two persons had upon their backs, could be found upon the premises. The woman told a pitiful tale of her sufferings since they had been concealed in that place. The husband had not allowed her to leave the place, excepting when with him. When he went away alone, which he frequently did, he locked the door upon the outside with a padlock, and would sometimes be gone two or three days, during which time she was left without a particle of food or drink. When she attempted to go out without his permission, or objected to being locked in, he would fall to and beat her with a heavy club in a most shocking manner. Her body exhibited conclusive evidence of this kind of treatment. She was not only bruised and cut, but was sadly emaciated, appearing almost like a skeleton. The man made no resistance to his arrest, and confessed the crime on the spot, saying that the woman led him into it. On the contrary, the woman insisted that he compelled her to secrete the goods at Chicago, and used to abuse her if she made any objections to so doing. When questioned as to her reasons for running away with him she said that he told her that his peculations had been discovered, and that officers were then coming to search the house, and that if she was found there she would be sent to the penitentiary for receiving stolen goods. She, therefore, came away with him on the assurance that they were going to Canada, where he had the promise of a good situation, and where he intended to live honestly. The two were brought to the city, and last night were sent forward to Chicago.

The Last British Outrage—Statement of Capt. McDonald.

BARQUE GEN. STRICKER, AT SEA,
Friday, April 8, 1859.

At 8 o'clock this morning, or thereabout, two sail were descried a long distance off, one on our port, the other on our starboard bow. The vessel on the port bow soon proved to be a brigantine, with a square main top-sail, steering by the wind and heading to the eastward. The wind was at this time about S. S. E., and our course N. W. (bound to New Orleans.) In the course of an hour, steering different courses, we had changed positions, so as to bring the brigantine, which I then took to be an Englishman, to bear about N. E. A moment after, moreover, she hoisted the British flag on her peak, which put her nationality beyond all doubt.

Seeing this, I immediately ordered my colors (American) to be made fast to the starboard mizzen rigging, that being the place where they were most likely to be seen by the brigantine, she being then on our starboard beam; and furthermore, it is quite a common order among merchantmen. There they remained sufficiently long to be observed by all, and especially the brigantine, when I ordered them down. We were tarring rigging at the time, and I did not want my colors spoiled by keeping them up unnecessarily. Our colors had been down I should think, about five minutes, when, to my surprise, and without any warning whatever, the Englishman fired upon us with round shot, which fell short about one fourth of a mile. I waited a while, not knowing what to think of it, when another shot was fired, which fell short about the same distance as before. The Englishman was at this time about three miles distant. Now, more than ever, I did not know what to make of these warlike demonstrations, especially as the Englishman tacked ship and stood toward us. Determined, however, to leave no duty on my part undone, I took in my spanker and again hoisted my colors to the peak. But the English one continued the chase for about ten minutes, when she again tacked and stood to the eastward, as before.

Now if this Englishman had wished to speak us, or see who we were, he could easily have hove to directly ahead of us, and I should have steered for him with pleasure. Never to my knowledge have I refused a courteous act towards my fellow seamen. But conduct like this is unworthy the honorable service with which he is connected, and that proper inquiry may be made into the affair by those concerned I here add a description of the brig.

Hermaphrodite, with square maintopsail; all sail set forward except foretopsail; staysail and maintopgallant sail furled; windsail down; main hatchway painted black; provided with quarter boats and small stern boat. Also, so far as I could see, with a brass pivot gun, but am not certain.

Lat. 4° 09' South, long 35° 50'.

(Signed) J. W. M. McDONALD
Master of bark *General Stricker.*

The Salem Forgeries—Letter from George B. Loring.

Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, who was charged with fraudulently using the signature of many persons, living and dead, to procure the office of Postmaster at Salem, Mass., publishes the following statement, from which it would appear that his agent and not himself was guilty of the forgery:

SALEM, May 9, 1859.

MR EDITOR: I was very much startled, and more astonished and amused, at a sensation article in the *Traveller* of the 6th and the *Journal* of the 7th instant, referring to a "singular political fraud," a "misdemeanor of the most serious character—no less than that of forging signatures to petitions for office"—with which my name is connected, and the benefit of which I am said to have enjoyed. The statements contained in the article are the deliberate misrepresentations of a reckless and desperate political traitor, who seems, while smarting under the sting of removal from office, to have lost his sense of his own accountability.

I can assure you that I never found it necessary to obtain office by any such means as those which you publish. I recollect that MULLETT was employed to obtain signatures, at the time referred to, to various petitions for office, and I supposed he did his work in an honest manner. I am now astonished at his confession that he did not do so; and had I been aware of it earlier, I should never have consented to his holding office as long as he did. He did not inform me then that names had been appended to any petition for the purpose of misleading and deceiving President PIERCE, and I do not believe it now, although I am aware that the rates usually paid for obtaining signatures to such documents (four and five dollars a hundred) present serious temptations to gentlemen of mercenary proclivities.

Respectfully yours, GEO. B. LORING.

TRANSPORTATION OF COOLIES—TRIAL IN BOSTON.—The Boston *Traveller* says a hearing has been commenced before referees in that city, in relation to disagreements between the owners and freighters of the Coolie ship *Waverley*. The following is a history of the origin of the trouble: "In Sept., 1854, Mr. THOMAS CURTIS, for the owners, chartered the ship *Waverley* to JAMES TAIT & Co., of Amoy, China, to be employed in any voyage to any part of the world, for a period not exceeding thirty months. In China, TAIT & Co. made a contract with ROBBINET & Co., by which ROBBINET & Co. were to send the vessel to Callao with Coolies. At Amoy and Swatoo 450 Coolies were put on board and the vessel sailed. Five days out, Capt. WELLMAN died, and the second mate was ill, and the chief mate, French, having a great deal of difficulty with the Coolies, several of whom had committed suicide, determined to put into Manilla. He did so, and at Manilla was ordered into Quarantine. While lying at Quarantine, nine miles below Manilla, a fight took place between the Coolies and the officers and crew, when the latter drove the Coolies below, and closed the hatches on them. After confinement under hatches about twelve hours, the hatches were taken off, and it was found that more than two hundred were dead. The authorities at Manila seized the ship, and imprisoned the officers, and the voyage was broken up. ROBBINET & Co. sued TAIT & Co. for damages for the loss of the voyage, the provisions, the advance to the Coolies, &c., alleging that it occurred by reason of the fault of the ship and officers, or of TAIT & Co. This claim was compromised by TAIT & Co. by the payment of $17,000, and the vessel released and sent on another voyage and eventually returned to the United States. Now Messrs. THOMAS CURTIS and others, owners, claim of TAIT & Co. the charter money for the use of the ship. Messrs. TAIT & Co. claim to deduct the $17,000 which they were obliged to pay ROBBINET & Co. TAIT & Co. allege that the loss of the voyage was owing to the incapacity and misconduct of the acting master, FRENCH, and to there being no second navigator on board, which compelled the ship to return, and claim that the owners are responsible for these facts.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

KINGS COUNTY COURT.

Before Hon. Judge S. J. Morris.

The People ex. rel. Thomas Kearney vs. The Managers and Directors of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.

OPINION BY JUDGE MORRIS.

The relator alleges, in his petition, that the infants Catherine Laffin and Mary Ann Laffin are illegally restrained from their liberty by the "Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children." The respondents, in their return to the writ issued upon the petition, deny the alleged restraint, and aver that they are entitled to the custody and control of the infants by right of the following instrument, signed by John Laffin, their father, a short time before his death, to wit: "I, John Laffin, of the City of Brooklyn, father of Catharine, or Kate, Mary Ann Josephine Laffin, do commit and surrender to the care and management of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, with the powers and subject to the provisions contained in the act incorporating said Association and Home." The relator avers in his traverse, among other things, that he has been duly appointed guardian of the infants by the Surrogate of Kings County, which places him in *loco parentis*. The effect of the letters of guardianship, and the paper referred to present, therefore, the main question in this case; and in order properly to construe them, it becomes necessary to consider the circumstances under which they were executed, and the question incidentally involved in such consideration. Sec. 1, tit. 3, chap. 2, part 2, R. S., provides that the father may, by his deed or last will, duly executed, dispose of the custody and tuition of his minor child during its minority, or for any less time, to any person or persons in possession or remainder. It is conceded that the paper signed by the father is neither a deed nor will within the meaning of this provision, and I presume it would not be seriously urged that the association could acquire the right of custody of either of such instruments. In case the father fails to make such disposition of his minor children, then the Surrogate is authorized to grant letters of guardianship to some suitable person which confer the same "powers as a testamentary guardian" possesses. If, therefore, there is no subsequent act of the Legislature, which supersedes the powers of the Surrogate under this Statute, it is clear that the relator is entitled to the absolute control of the infants until his appointment is revoked, or the infants arrive at the age of fourteen. And if there is such a Statute the question arises, whether the only remedy of the respondents is not by appeal from the order of the Surrogate making such appointment. (Sec. 17, tit. 3. ch. 8, Part 2, R. S.) It becomes important, therefore, to ascertain what questions the Surrogate decided, and whether the parties to this proceeding were represented before him; because it is quite clear that the question of *res adjudicata* applies in these proceedings as in an action. (Mercein *vs.* The People, 25 Wend. 100.) It was urged in argument, however, by the respondents, that they were not parties to the proceeding before the Surrogate, and that the doctrine of *res adjudicata* does not apply. It was not necessary, in my judgment, that the respondents should have been formally cited before the Surrogate. If they appeared before him and submitted their claims and the subject matter of such claim was within his jurisdiction, entertained and passed upon by him, the law will not permit them now to object to the manner of their appearance. To hold a different doctrine would be to sanction a fraud upon legal proceedings by allowing a party to experiment with the Court. The parties having appeared they must be regarded as having stood *rectus incuria*. An estoppel by judgment includes all parties who have a right to appear and control the action, and to appeal from the judgment, although not a party to the record, (1 Greenl. Ev., Sec. 523, 5 Denio 517, 4 Kernan, p. 335.) It is clear to my mind that the respondents have a right to appear in the proceeding before the Surrogate and appeal from his decision, either under Section 17 of the Statute referred to or through James Laffin, who, I think, clearly acted as the agent, or by the advice of the respondents in filing his objections to the appointment of the relator and his petition to be appointed guardian of the infants. But, in my judgment, the respondents were parties to the proceeding before the Surrogate. By reference to the minutes of the Surrogate, it appears that on the 30th December, 1858, the time fixed for the hearing of the application of the relator, "Jesse C. Smith, Esq., counsel for Brooklyn Industrial School Association, appeared and filed affidavit of Miss Kemberly." This affidavit sets out the alleged surrender in full and avers the fact of its execution. It was filed for the purpose of defeating the application of the relator. It raises a distinct issue, which was passed upon by the Surrogate. It was claimed upon the facts set forth in the affidavit, that the respondents here were placed *in loco parentis*, by reason of which the Surrogate has no right to appoint a guardian under the statute. The minutes of the Surrogate from time to time state the appearance of the respondents by their counsel, until January 19, 1859, when he overruled the objections interposed and decided to proceed with the application for the appointment of a guardian. It was after this decision that the objections to the appointment of the relator and the application were filed. While it is evident to my mind (as I have already intimated) that James Laffin was acting as the agent or under the advice of the respondents in attempting to defeat the application of the relator, I impute none other than motives of humanity on the part of the respondents in desiring to retain the custody of the infants. If I am correct in this inference (and of that I think there can be no doubt) then the respondents were not only directly "interested in the proceedings before the Surrogate," but "substantially" so through James Laffin. It was intimated that the Surrogate in appointing a guardian did not necessarily decide that the respondents were not guardians under their act of incorporation—that their right pertained only to the person, while the guardian appointed by him would have control of the infants' estate, and, therefore, the two guardianships were not inconsistent with each other. It is evident that the appointment of the Surrogate had reference solely to the custody of the infants. In the first paragraph of his opinion he says: "The children are daughters of John Laffin, who died in Brooklyn on or about Dec. 31, 1858, leaving no property." The Surrogate therefore in appointing a guardian must of necessity have decided that the respondents had no right to the custody of the infants. To say that the right to appoint and the appointment conferred no rights upon the appointee would be absurd. If the Surrogate had the right to appoint (and that is the *res adjudicata*) it necessarily carried with it all the rights and powers conferred by sections 2 and 3, let. 3, ch. 8, part 2d, R. S., upon testamentary guardians. These provisions confer the absolute right of custody, and authorize the guardian to enforce such right. It will not be contended, I think, that if the father had disposed of the custody of the infants by deed or will, the Surrogate would have had any right to make the order he did. Indeed, the statute is clear that the right of the Surrogate to make such appointment depends upon the facts whether the father has made such disposition of his children or not. Nor do I think it can be urged with any degree of plausibility that the surrender set up by the respondents (if it has the effect contended for) would not impose the same disabilities upon the Surrogate as the appointment of a testamentary guardian. It would be clearly so in effect, if not by express statute. The appointment of the Surrogate was an affirmative act, a matter of substance and not of mere form, and clothes the appointee with an affirmative character; and imposes upon him duties and obligations, both legal and moral. It is not contingent but absolute. It takes effect *in presenti*, and it is the duty of Courts to see that it is enforced so long as it remains unrepealed. If I am right in these considerations it follows, as a matter of course, that the question of the right of custody was properly before the Surrogate, and must have been passed upon by him. It cannot be a subject, therefore, of review here. But independent of these considerations, in my judgment it is clear that the infants are illegally restrained of their liberty. It was urged with much force in argument that the act of incorporation confers absolute rights upon the respondents, only after a minor is indentured pursuant to the act; that until such apprenticeship their rights remain inchoate. The 5th section of the act which was relied upon by respondents' counsel in refuting this proposition, relates simply to the government of the institution and its inmates previous to apprenticeship. The 10th section declares that "the Board of Managers of this Association shall be the guardians of every child indentured by virtue and in pursuance of the provisions of this act." From the view, however, which I take of the objects and purposes of the act, the point to which I have just attended becomes quite immaterial. I propose briefly to review the design of the act in connection with the alleged surrender, and the circumstances under which it was executed. This inquiry presents two questions. The first and the least important to my mind is, whether the mental condition of John Laffin was such that he understood the nature of the instrument at the time he affixed his mark to it. It is quite clear from the evidence, that this point would be entitled to serious consideration if the decision of the case at all depended upon it; yet as I do not deem it material to the decision of the main question, I refrain from expressing any opinion upon it. The second question is, the effect of the paper itself, assuming, for the sake of argument, that John Laffin understood its nature and purport. The act of incorporation authorizes the respondents to take by surrender the care and custody of children for the purposes and objects specified in the sixth section "by any instrument or declaration in writing," executed by their "natural or other legal guardian." Surrender means to yield—to give up—to resign in favor of another. It is a present act, "it cannot be made to take effect *in futuro*"—(1 Mee and W., 50; 330, 238)—but must take effect *in presenti*. It was not the intention of the Legislature to make the surrender a substitute for a deed or will, nor was it intended that this act should in any way affect the statute relating to such disposition of minor children. The objects of the act are clearly defined in the second section, which are, "To establish and support industrial schools, and to establish and maintain a home for destitute children." The objects here sought to be accomplished are quite apparent. It requires no legal hermaneutics to construe this language. The Legislative design at least was to provide for the *destitute*, and I have no doubt that such design is being carried out by the Association. Whilst it is the duty of all to assist the benevolent and humane in their laudable efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the destitute, it was not the design of the Legislature, in the passage of this act, I think, to sever unnecessarily the ties of consanguinity and those natural affections which the All-Wise Being has implanted in the heart of every one. The benevolent and humane should not expend their energies upon those already well provided for, whilst they are surrounded by so many objects of charity. The sphere of action of the benevolent is not so circumscribed or barren of objects upon which to bestow the noble attributes of true benevolence as to require the sacrifice of those natural affections to which I allude. "To establish and maintain a home for destitute children," to expend upon those already and otherwise provided for, that which properly belongs to the friendless. It is evident, in my mind, that the surrender set up by the respondents is not within the provisions of the act. It was executed in view of death, and was to take effect *in future*. It is true, it does not so state upon its face, but the evidence clearly establishes the fact that it was so executed. It will be borne in mind that Mr. Laffin was very weak the day he made his mark to the paper. Dr. McPhail, who visited him about that time, or on that day, I think says: "I looked upon him as a dying man; I asked him two or three questions, but he was scarcely able to give me any information—he was almost *in extremis*." Mr. Laffin knew he was leaving his children without the means of support, and it was natural that he should desire to make some provision for them after his death; that was his object in signing the paper. His mind was in a condition to have accepted the proffers of any person who could offer him such consolation in his dying moments. The idea of surrendering his children while he lived could not have entered his mind. Indeed, it is clear that he understood that the paper was not to take effect until after his death. He asked Miss Kinderly "if the children could remain with him as long as he lived," and received an affirmative answer. He said "he had always supported the children, and would do so again if he should get well." It was only in case of his death that he desired respondents to take charge of his children. Did he suppose that in case he should recover, the signing of that paper would deprive him of the custody of his children. Certainly not. The paper was merely contingent. Suppose he had recovered, would it be pretended for a moment that the respondents could have taken the children from his custody by virtue of this paper? I think not. He had not yielded, given up, or resigned them in favor of the respondents. The surrender was prospective and contingent, and unauthorized by the act. It was a mere substitute for a deed or will appointing a guardian, by neither of which the respondents could have acquired the right to the custody and control of the infants. To hold that such a contingent surrender, or a surrender executed under such circumstances, would be good, would establish, in my opinion, a dangerous precedent, and one which, until I am compelled by a superior tribunal, I cannot sanction. I have no doubt that the parties acted from the purest motives in causing the paper in question to be executed. I think their benevolent mission, however, has been already accomplished, without desiring to prevent the maternal grandfather from exercising the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon him by the Surrogate, since it has been decided, after a full investigation, that he is competent and every way qualified to take the custody, control and education of the children. From these and other reasons that might be adduced, I have no hesitation in saying that, in my judgment, the alleged surrender is absolutely void, the relator is the legally constituted custodian of the children. I shall very briefly allude to the only remaining question I deem necessary to consider. Counsel for the respondents objected upon the hearing to my jurisdiction and power to grant the relief sought without presenting any argument or authorities in support of the objection. A few suggestions, I think, will dispose of this question. This is not an equity proceeding to determine the right to the custody of the infants. If it has, the objection would be well founded, for it is clear that I am not "clothed with those large and discretionary powers in relation to the disposition and custody of infants which were exercised by the late Court of Chancery, and by force of the new Constitution and of the Judiciary act of 1847 have been transferred to, and are now vested in, the Supreme Court of the State and the Justices thereof." (1 Duer, 711.) The powers I possess in relation to writs of *habeas corpus* are precisely the same as those conferred by statute on Supreme Court Commissioners. Those powers only give me the right to inquire into the cause of detention, and if it appears that the restraint is illegal, to "discharge the party from the custody or restraint in which he is held" (2 K. S. sec. 39, p. 567). That is the extent of the power I propose to exercise in this case. If the infants were of sufficient age and discretion to choose for themselves, I should simply inform them that they were at liberty to go where they pleased. But such an order in this case would not "discharge the parties from the custody or restraint in which they are held." Justice Coleridge, in the case of The King *vs.* Grumbwell, (4 Adol. and E. 642,) in speaking upon this subject, says "a *habeas corpus* proceeds on the part of illegal restraint," and he adds "when the writ is obeyed, and the party brought up is capable of using a discretion, the rule is simple and disposes of many cases—namely, that the individual who has been under restraint is declared to be at liberty, and the Court will even direct that the party shall be attended home by an officer, to make the order effectual. But when the person is too young to have a choice, he must refer to legal principles to see who is entitled to the custody, because the law presumes that where the legal custody is, no restraint exists." In the case of The People *vs.* Porter, Judge Duer says, "An infant of such tender years as to be incapable of rationally expressing its wishes, which is all I can understand by incapable of making a choice, is of necessity under restraint; and, in order to determine whether the restraint is legal, the Court must determine to whom the custody belongs, (1 Duer, 719, 720,) and in order to remove the illegal restraint, the Court must see that the infant is delivered to its legal custodian." Judge Mason, in 22 Barb., p. 186, after referring to Judge Duer's opinion, adds: "To this extent I entertain no doubt the legitimate office of our statute writ of *habeas corpus* extends, and to this extent it may be executed by a Commissioner at Chambers." For these and other considerations which might be suggested, I have no hesitation in saying that the infants are illegally restrained from their liberty, and must be discharged. And as they are so young as to be wholly incapable of choosing for themselves, they can only be discharged from the illegal restraint imposed upon them by the respondents by giving them in charge of their legally-constituted guardian. Such is my direction in this case.

The children, who were present in Court, were then transferred to their grandfather, Mr. Kearney.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 19, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 7 bbls. Ashes; 3,305 bbls. Flour: 1,900 bushels Rye; 10,072 bushels Oats; 182 bbls. Pork, and 200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 75 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COCOA—Sales 50 bags poor St. Domingo, at 6½c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 450 bags Brown Java, part at 15½c.; 50 bags Green do., at 14c., and 100 mats Java, at 15c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy; sales have been reported of only 300 bales, including Middling Upland, at 10¾c.@10⅞c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—As intimated in our last, the news by the *Canada* has disappointed operators in Breadstuffs, and to-day considerable eagerness to sell State and Western Flour was manifested by some holders, who reduced their asking prices, to entice buyers to purchase freely. The inquiry, however, has been quite tame, having been exclusively for such lots as were immediately required by the regular trade. The transactions in State and Western brands since our last have been confined to 5,800 bbls., generally at rates 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl. off yesterday's closing quotations.

Unsound Flour, ℔ bbl.	$4 25@$5 75
Poor to Superfine good State	5 90@ 6 50
Very good to very choice do.	6 75@ 7 00
Extra State	7 20@ 7 50
Poor to choice Superfine Western	5 90@ 6 80
Fancy Western	6 95@ 7 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 10@ 8 50
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio	7 50@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 60@ 7 70
Extra Genesee	7 85@ 9 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 90@10 00

Southern is in very moderate request to-day, but as holders do not offer it any way freely, prices are not quotably lower. Sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $7 45@$7 85 for superfine brands, and $7 95@$9 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $4 25@$5 75 for fine to superfine and extra, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $4 25@$4 30 for Jersey; $4 65@$4 70 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl., and $20 75@$21 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite heavy to-day, and most holders are disposed to make concessions to buyers, to induce them to purchase. Yet, the demand is restricted. Sales have been reported of 14,700 bushels—including poor to good red Western (Winter) at $1 75@$1 85; inferior to good mixed Western at $1 55@$1 70; good ordinary to fair Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 28; and ordinary Chicago Spring at $1 15 ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and prices are lower. Sales have been reported of 13,500 bushels, at 98c. for yellow Northern and Jersey; 95c. for white Southern; and 92c.@93c. for mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is more freely offered, and is tending downward. Sales have been reported of 5,500 bushels, at $1@1 02 ℔ bushel. Barley is in moderate request, at unchanged figures. Sales 3,300 bushels, at 72c.@75c. for State, and 70c. for California, ℔ bushel. Oats are less sought after, and are cheaper, including Canada, at 59c.@61c.; Western, 58c.@60c.; State, 48c.@54c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 54c.@57c.; Southern, 48c.@54c., ℔ bush.

Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, May 14.

	1858.	1859.
Flour, bbls	11,467	18,915
Wheat, bush	714,391	328,968
Corn, bush	71,475	91,403
Oats, bush	101,115	101,164
Rye, bush	331	
Barley, bush	24,055	34,787
Equal to grain	968,702	650,897

Breadstuffs in store at Buffalo:

	May 17, 1859.	May 10, 1859.
Spring Wheat	7,942	4,417
Club Wheat	63,989	49,776
Red Wheat	21,680	11,400
White Wheat	49,501	49,256
Corn	12,955	12,903
Oats	17,082	10,599
Barley	1,500	6,165
Total bushels	174,649	144,518

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, of the 18th inst., states that: "the weather in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, &c., is considered very favorable for the growing crops. In a few of the interior Counties of the former State, however, heavy rains are reported, and on low lands Wheat is not doing as well as could be desired. Winter Wheat, on high and rolling lands is looking finely, and on the north bank of the Ohio harvest will commence in the course of ten or fifteen days, with favorable weather. Persons who have passed through the principal corn growing districts say that a large breadth of land is being planted."

HAY—Sales to-day 900 bales North River at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 80c.@85c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet quoted steady; crop of 1858, 8c.@14c.; old, 3c.@6c., ℔ lb.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been reported to-day at $23 50@$24 ℔ ton.

LEAD—Is in moderate demand at uniform rates.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 75c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of a cargo of 425 hhds. Porto Rico, at a price not to be published; 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 34c.@35c., and 50 hhds. clayed Cuba, at 30c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Sales have been reported to-day of 650 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, here, at 54c.; 100 bbls. do. do., to arrive, at 52c. ℔ gallon; 200 bbls. thin Washington Tar, at $2 25 ℔ bbl.; and 100 bbls. Virgin Resin, at $6 50 ℔ 280 lbs. Other kinds are quiet.

OIL-CAKE—Is in fair request, at rising prices. Sales to-day, 100 tons thin oblong, at $34 ℔ ton.

OILS—The market for the principal kinds remains as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 5,000 bbls., in lots, at $17 75@$18 for New Mess; $19 for Prime Mess; $17 75@$18 for Thin Mess; $15 50@$15 62½ for Prime, here; and $16 for Prime, deliverable, at the option of the buyer, within 30 days, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, including Hams at 8¾c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 7¼c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon is in demand at 9c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Lard continues plenty and heavy. Sales to-day: 570 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@12¾c., and 250 kegs, at 13c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and buoyant. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $11@$15 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$17 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 50@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 267 tcs. Beef, at $30 for Prime Mess, and $31 50 for India Mess, ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 25 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 17c.@22c. for New State; 10c.@16c. for Old State; 16c.@20c. for New Ohio, and 8c.@12c. for Old Ohio ℔ bbl. New Cheese is selling, in lots, mainly at from 5c.@10c., for poor to very good ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 300 tcs., in lots, at $4 25@$5 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair, mainly for Cuba, the sales of which add up 725 hhds., chiefly at 6⅛c.@6⅞c. ℔ lb. In other kinds the transactions have been unimportant.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. prime at 11c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 30c.@30½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Has been more sought after, since our last, at, in the main, steady prices. The reported sales, here, included 150,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 40c.@60c., chiefly at 45c.@50c.; 25,000 lbs. domestic pulled, at 32c.@50c.; 2,200 bales South American Mestizo and Merino, at 25c.@28c.; 2,000 bales unwashed Morocco, on terms not disclosed; 150 bales California at 12c.@20c.; 60 bales unwashed Smyrna, at 18c.@20c., and 50 bales Cape, &c., at 35c. ℔ lb. In Boston, sales have been made of 110,000 lbs. Domestic, chiefly pulled, with 300,060 lbs. Valparaiso, and 220 bales South American and Cape, at full rates. In Philadelphia, sales were made of 110,000 lbs. Domestic, including 20,000 lbs. full-blood, 55c.; 24,000 lbs. three-quarter-blood, 54½c.; 15,000 lbs. half-blood, at 49c.@50c.; 17,000 lbs. quarter-blood, 50c.; 2,000 lbs. common and quarter-blood, 44c.; 2,000 lbs. medium, 51c.; 2,600 lbs. Merino pulled, 48c.@49c., all cash.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included small lots of Cotton at 5-32d. ℔ lb.; 200 bbls. Pork at 1s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Beef at 2s.; and by steamer, 300 boxes Cheese at 30s. For London, a foreign vessel, 300 tons, at 15s. ℔ ton. For Hamburg, 80 tons Logwood at 22s. 6d. For Bremen, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d.

WEST ALBANY, N. Y., May 16, 1859.

The following statement shows the receipts of live stock *via* the New-York Central road:

	This week.	Last week.	Total. Since Jan. 1.
Cattle	3,088	2,912	40,897
Sheep	1,218	700	59,143
Hogs	700	983	15,016
	Corr'g w'k last year.	Av. w'kly rec'ts last year.	Total to same date last year.
Cattle	2,416	2,536	40,971
Sheep	1,392	3,127	53,876
Hogs	5,625	3,747	87,315

CATTLE—The receipts this week foot up about 200 head more than last; the quality is about the same, and the market firm at a slight advance on the best lots, say ¼c. ℔ lb., live weight. A great many changed hands, mostly to go to New-York; the Eastern buyers are here, but will take only about 300 head; among them Col. J. May takes 60 for Providence; and for Brighton, Micah White 47, Sinclair & Wales 29, and A. N. Monroe 174. These, with some lots retailed here, will leave about 2,300 for the New-York market.

We quote prices of Cattle:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Extra	6¼@6¾	6½@6¾
First quality	5⅝@6	5½@5¾
Second quality	4½@5¼	4⅞@5
Third quality	4 @4½	4 @4½
Inferior	3½@3¾	3½@3¾

Freights still rule very low, some cattle coming billed this week at $3 ℔ head, Chicago to New-York. One pair of superior cattle coming through in a car by themselves at this figure.

SHEEP—The receipts are very light and sales dull, very few changing hands. The quality, if we except one lot, is much below the average. Robert Hume took 90 head at $3 50 each. Calvin Baker had 150 extra Kentucky, sheared, which would weigh about 120 lbs. each, which he held at $9 ℔ head.

HOGS—Nearly all the Hogs coming *via* the Central Railroad go direct to New-York or Brighton *via* Schenectady and Troy, which accounts for the falling off in the numbers at this place.

H. J. Groesbeck sold 82 State "Block" Hogs, weighing 122 lbs. each, at 6½c.

John De Forest sold 305 Illinois "cattle" hogs, a mixed lot, averaging 138 lbs. each, at 6 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 16, 1859.

The upward tendency noted in the market last week still continues, the demand being fair and the supply comparatively light. The receipts, however, are increasing, and as the warm weather approaches it is expected that prices will fall off, as the demand will be limited. The most of the cattle exhibited to-day were from Lancaster and Chester counties, and the quality was rather better than last week. Nearly 100 head were sent to New-York in anticipation of higher prices. This shows that the drovers are firm in their demands, and indifferent about selling unless at full rates. The following was the range of prices to-day:

Choice quality, ℔ 100 lbs.	$10 00@$12 00
Prime quality, ℔ 100 lbs.	9 00@ 9 50
Fair quality, ℔ 100 lbs.	8 50@ 8 75
Ordinary quality, ℔ 100 lbs.	8 00@ 8 50
Common quality, ℔ 100 lbs.	7 12@ 7 25
Inferior quality, ℔ 100 lbs.	7 00@ 7 25

The offerings of sheep amounted to 2,500 head. The sales were effected at from 6c.@6½c. gross, and 7c.@7¾c. for wooled sheep. Good quality are in active demand.

The Cow market continues dull. The offerings at Wardell's amounted to 250 head, which were sold at the following rates:

First quality milch cows, each	$35@$40
Second quality milch cows, each	30@ 35
Third quality milch cows, each	28@30
Ordinary quality milch cows, each	25@ 28
Dry quality milch cows, each	20@ 25

The arrivals of hogs at Phillips' Union Drove Yard amount to 1,500 head, which sold at prices ranging from $7 50@$8 75 ℔ 100 lbs., net.

NORTHERN TEACHERS AT THE SOUTH.—A letter from Charleston, S. C., addressed to a country paper in Georgia, has the following lament:

"Two teachers from New-York and one from Boston have arrived here, destined to officiate in the Public Schools of this city. I regret much the necessity which compels us to employ those who, if they are not themselves, belong to the class who 'love us not.' We have much available talent in the South, but I fear there's too much pride in the way. I can see no more discredit in a female teaching for a livelihood, than for her husband to be working for a living. There are, I fear, many young ladies of education who, while they might be contributing to the dignity and independence of the South, by engaging in some occupation where they are needed, though they may feel ever so patriotic, allow us to seek the services of those North of us, whose interest must be more or less antagonistic to our institutions, simply because a false pride will allow them to imagine that dignity and a crust are preferable to anything assimilating to servitude. This is a great error."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

FOR JUNE.

CONTENTS—Shakespeare's Art; Mien-Yaun; Joy-Month; A Trip to Cuba; Some Inedited Memorials of Smollett; Bloodroot; The Differential and Integral Calculus. Bulls and Bears; The Sphinx; A Charge with Prince Rupert; Spring; The Stereoscope and the Stereograph; The Minister's Wooing; The Professor at the Breakfast Table; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American Publications.

THE MINISTER'S WOOING.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

Is continued in this number, and the numerous admirers of that lady's genius, unanimously confess, as the story progresses, that it seems likely to surpass in interest, brilliancy, and power, all the previous works of the accomplished author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

THE PROFESSOR AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE continues to deepen the impression produced by the brilliant conversations of

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PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

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This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted. Address (with stamp inclosed) S. CLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

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CHAPIN AND BEECHER'S DISCOURSES.—Arrangements have been made to publish the Discourses every Tuesday during the year in the *Telegraph and Preacher*. Price 5 cents; $2 a year; 50 cents for delivery in New York or Brooklyn. Subscribe at the office, or address C. PARTRIDGE, No. 428 Broadway, above Canal-st. The size suitable for binding and preservation.

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FANS, FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS,
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At TUCKER'S, No 361 Broadway.
Also, a Branch Store will be opened for retail on the 1st of June at 539 Broadway, a few doors above Spring-st.

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JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a fine selection of
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MANTILLAS AND
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REAL LACES, of all widths.
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SPLENDID
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LACE GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
Every kind Lace Goods sold cheap at MACY'S.
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Of every style, to be found very cheap
At R. H. MACY'S, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.,
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Hosiery, Gloves, and Mohair Mits, cheap
Linen Handkerchiefs cheap, and no mistake.
Dry Goods, Linens, Muslins, &c., very cheap.

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Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department Contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
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LADIES' RIDING HATS,
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First Premium Awarded.
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At wholesale and retail.

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Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
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Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS FROM WEAR AND MOTHS.

A CARD TO THE LADIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The subscriber respectfully acknowledges that the only fault found with his celebrated PATENT CARPET LINING—that it makes the carpet last too long—is just. He does not hesitate to confess that where his lining is used a carpet will look better at the end of four years than at the end of two years where straw or paper is used. But he does not profess to make anything perfect. No human being can. In view, therefore, of the fact that his PATENT CARPET LINING possesses many undeniable good features, such as the positive protection of carpets from moths and other insects, that it makes the carpet soft to the tread, that it is a muffler of sound, that it is a non-conducter of heat, and adds much to the comfort of a house in Winter and to the health of its inmates, by preventing the cold air from coming up through the seams of the floor. In view of the foregoing and other recommendatory features, the subscriber confidently anticipates a continuance of public patronage, although his Lining does not possess the disadvantage of adding fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, oil-cloths and mattings, by protecting them against coming in immediate contact with uneven and badly constructed floors, nails, &c. The salesrooms of the New-York Carpet Lining Company are at No. 62 Warren st., New-York.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

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Also, dealers in every variety of
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To which we invite the especial attention of merchants in all parts of the country.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importations of
MOURNING GOODS,
being unusually large and desirable consisting in part of
Handsome figured Foulards, by the yard,
Plaid, striped, check and Bayadere Silks,
Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome,
Barége Robes, satin bands,
1¼ Black Maltese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures,
Black Challies, without Lustre,
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Black Grenadine, every width, very choice,
Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts,
Crape Maretz in all widths,
Spanish Crapes, 1¼ and 2 yards wide, a new article,
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English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable,
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Ladies will please observe the name and number,
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THE LATEST NEWS.—ADVICES HAVE JUST been received, from New-Orleans, conveying the gratifying intelligence that HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING—being composed entirely of vegetable substances—has been found, in every instance in which it has been used, to be a perfect protection against moths. These insects subsist only on woollens, furs, and other animal substances. They will neither touch nor live near vegetable matter. The salesrooms of the New-York Carpet Lining Company are at No. 62 Warren-st., New-York.
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Call and examine. Observe,
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SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE CELEBRATED woven skirts; also, skirts with patent fastenings, 11 springs for $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs for $2, at C. L. HARDING'S Woven-skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

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HAVANA CIGARS.—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants of known respectability—German, English, Scotch, Irish and others—with the most unexceptionable references; to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution—seven years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant young women; one as a competent cook, will assist with washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing. They have the best of City reference, and prefer living together. Apply for two days at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress, who is long accustomed to that business; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing and needle-work. The highest testimonials can be given as to character and capability; no objection to the country; can be seen at No. 288 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook; will assist with the washing; has lived three years in one place and six months in her last; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. The best City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 124 West 21st st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations—one to cook and assist in washing and ironing, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; would take care of children. No objection to a large family. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 224 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR housekeeper, by an experienced widow—no children. Can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses, and take the entire charge of a nursery or house, and is capable of nursing a lady during confinement. No objection to travel or the country. Address NURSE, No. 7 Union-court, University-place. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and seamstress. Understands all kinds of plain sewing and embroidery, and can make ladies' and children's dresses. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 99 22d-st., corner of 3d-av., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; is a good bread baker and understands pastries; no objection to a short distance in the country for the Summer; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; City reference; two years in last place. Call at No. 331 6th av., between 20th and 21st sts., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or plain cooking, washing and ironing, or to do up-stairs work and assist in the washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can get City reference if required. Call for 2 days at No. 224 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid, willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and understands French fluting. Has best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call or send to No. 428 4th av., between 30th and 31st sts., first floor over grocery store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family, as cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; also by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children; no objections to the country; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days, at 593 Hudson-st.

WANTED—FOR A VERY EXPERIENCED, faithful, trustworthy and highly recommended servant, a situation as thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer; is perfectly efficient, a woman of good moral character and religious principles, steady, reliable and truthful. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL TO EUROPE—no compensation required—by a very respectable Protestant young woman, not subject to sea-sickness; will wait on a lady or children, or will make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 115 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT PERSON, a situation as lady's maid; one who understands her duty in all its branches, hair-dressing, millinery, and all other requirements. Accustomed to traveling. Ladies requiring such, address, by note, to G. H. W., No. 331 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family. The best of City reference given; call at No. 38 2d-st., corner of 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands all kinds of game and pastry; is an excellent breadmaker; is fully experienced in all the branches of cooking; has the best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 99 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or else do light chamberwork and sewing; no objection to go in the country for the Summer months; has good City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A private family, or will do chamberwork and fine washing. No objections to the country during Summer. Refers to employers, where she has lived for the last three years. Residence No. 169 West 25th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, meats, soups, jellies, &c; has no objection to the country; has good reference; can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; and by one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; also, by a colored young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waiter; can take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 168 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; she perfectly understands her business; meats and soups, confectionery in all its varieties; best of City reference. Apply at No. 76 West 24th st., 2d door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family in the City or country; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 1 Christopher-st., for two days, near Greenwich-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Best of reference. Would go in the country. Can be seen at No. 91 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; she is a first rate washer and ironer, and will do housework in a small family; she is tidy and neat in her kitchen. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A GOOD STEADY GIRL WANTS A place as cook; she has served for years in first-class families; understands all manner of cooking, and is willing to assist in the washing. She can be seen at her previous place, No. 1 Canal-st., corner East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City reference from last place. Call or address at No. 91 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, a situation either as chambermaid and fine washer, or nurse and plain seamstress. No objections to the country. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 230 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WAATED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as first-class waitress; the best of City references can be given; is capable of doing all waiter's work. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 298 West 29th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN and her son wish to take the charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; reference from her last gentleman. Call at No. 91 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waitress in a respectable family, who has lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; COMPETENT to fill same; no objection to the country; reference, Dr. J. W. Sheppard, No. 239 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH GIRL a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A HOTEL, BY a respectable competent pastry cook, in City or country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress or light chamberwork; has good reference. Apply at No. 428 4th-av.

WANTED—TO ADOPT A BOY 4 YEARS OLD, AN orphan, to a lady who will give a mother's care. Address L. K., Station C., for one week.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A respectable lady, an Episcopalian, a situation as nursery governess, or to travel with a lady; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen at No. 153 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND every kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance; French and German spoken.

DENTISTRY.

DR. BATE, DENTIST, CALLS ATTENTION TO his rooms, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st., where gentle treatment and reliable operations will induce the nervous to submit with confidence to his treatment. His artificial teeth are superb and life-like, and a perfect counterfeit of nature. He undertakes the regulation of children's teeth. Dr. B. recommends a trial of his tooth powder for preventing decay.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German Protestant young man, as general servant in City or country; has the very best of reference; wages a secondary object; he can wait on table, take care of a horse and drive, or work in a garden; will make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Scotchman who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, also the training and breaking them to the saddle; has the very best City and country reference; has lived in some of the most respectable families in the City; no objection to the country or any place to live in. Call at Mr. Campbell's, No. 50 4th-av., or address W. E. B., or Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for W. E. B.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman. He has lived with the highest families in this city, thoroughly understands his business, and has the best recommendations as to capability and character from gentlemen with whom he has lived; or would go as groom and valet. Will be found willing and obliging. Has no objection to any part of the country. Address D. D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, A SITUATION as groom or coachman; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, is a careful and steady driver, and in every way competent for his business, and if required can make himself useful in a garden; has no objection to the country, or to travel; has the best of City reference. Call or address M. H., for this week, at No. 219 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses in all its various branches, and is a most competent groom as well as driver; is of the most obliging disposition; can take care of a vegetable garden, and make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City and country reference as to character and capability. Address O. P. N., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses in all its various branches; is a competent groom and steady driver, and is not afraid of work; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of reference from his former and last employers in this City. Address L. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS HAD two years' experience in the hardware business, a situation as clerk, collector, or light porter, and would drive a horse and wagon for some light business; or would go in the country; is not afraid to work; references unexceptionable. Address R. T., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GROOM AND COACHMAN who understands his business thoroughly, a situation; would prefer the country, but is acquainted in the City. Any gentleman wanting a faithful man is invited to inquire for LAWRENCE at No. 45 Fulton-st., office of his last employer, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF THE highest respectability, a situation to overlook or take the entire management of a farm; is a thoroughly practical man, and understands farming in all its branches, and can furnish the best of references as to capability, reliability, and respectability of character. Apply or address FARMER, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, who can speak and write English and German; understands book-keeping and is a good accountant; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address W. AHLBORN, No. 261 Broome-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a farm, or assistant gardener and take care of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; was three years in the last place; understands the care of horses and cattle in general. Address M. K., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, for 2 days. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman, and help to work in the garden and make himself useful around a place. Can produce good references from his last employer. Has no objection to go to any part in the country. Address B. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener; understands his business well, and will make himself generally useful. Has good reference from his last employers. No objections to City or country. Address M. P., Box No. 196 *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND WILLING Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; is also a first-rate farmer and vegetable gardener; willing to work and to be useful; has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as groom; understands the care of horses; no objection to make himself otherwise useful; in the City or country; is well recommended. Call or address No. 98 East 12th st., near 3d-av., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN MAN and his wife, who speak English; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer, and the man can make himself useful at every description of work, for the City and country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, BY A Protestant young man. He thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended for care of horses. Address C. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT, AS COOK, washer and ironer, to go to Flushing, L. I.; she must make bread, biscuit, pies and cake, and do all the kitchen work of a small family; wages $7. Apply to ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO., No. 77 Warren-st., to-day, Friday, May 20, between 11 and 12 o'clock. None others need apply.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PATENTED Portable Copying Press and Book, containing 1½ quires of paper, and weighing only eight ounces. Sells readily at large profits. Exclusive privileges will be granted by early application to J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY, TO ASSIST ON A farm; milk two cows, &c. Apply, from 9 to 12 o'clock, this day, at No. 260 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—one that understands her business, and has good City reference. Apply at No. 32 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN A grocery store. Apply, between 9 and 10 this day, at PETER LYNCH & CO.'S, No. 41 Vesey-st.

COOK WANTED—A COOK WHO CAN PRODUCE good recommendations, has been in one place more than two years, and can make good bread, can hear of a desirable situation at Staten Island, by applying at No. 58 Vesey-st. German or English Protestants preferred.

WAITRESS WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL who has been in one place more than two years, and can bring good references, may hear of a situation at Staten Island, by applying at No. 58 Vesey-st.

BLACKSMITH WANTED—A GOOD HORSE-shoer and jobber, to go to Rye. Apply at No. 204 Chambers-st., on Saturday, from 9 to 2 o'clock. None but sober men need apply.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COTTON-SEED OIL MILL FOR SALE—One large and one small, with the use of steam and hot air; are adapted to linseed and all oleaginous seed. This mill receives the seed and delivers the oil and cake to their appropriate places. Patented in the United States, England, Belgium and France; also, cotton-seed huller and separator of large capacity. For information, apply to CHARLES VAN WYCK, No. 103 Fulton-st.

$20.000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO CLOTHIERS.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has been employed in the office of a first-class hotel in this City 4 years, is desirous of obtaining a position as salesman in a clothing establishment. As he has a large circle of Southern and Western friends, formed while in the hotel business, he can influence considerable trade. Excellent City reference. Address G. L. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

TO TEACHERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE buildings, furniture and apparatus, with the highest reputation of a flourishing and remunerative female Seminary. For terms, address R. S D., care of J. B. Clapp & Son, Real Estate Agent's Office, corner of Portland and Sudbury sts, Boston, Mass.

$15.000.—A PARTNER WITH THIS amount is wanted in a manufacturing business already established. To a business man this is an opportunity seldom offered, as it is a business paying large profits. For further particulars, address G. H. T., Box No. 139 *Times* Office, which will receive immediate attention.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner of 1st-av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

GROCERY FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED grocery No. 402 Broome-st, with stock and fixtures; established 1838; a rare chance for any one wishing to enter business. JOHN W. GILCHREST.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD PAPER ROUTE, CHEAP, in Brooklyn. Terms cash. Apply at the *Times* Office, for James Gillen.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given, pursuant to the provision of title 1, chapter 4, and part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, that a limited partnership has been formed between THEODORE DEHON on the one part, a resident of the City of New-York, and SIDNEY BROOKS on the other, a resident of Newport, R. I.

The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is THEODORE DEHON.

The general nature of the business of the firm is that of Commission, Importing and Shipping Merchants.

The said THEODORE DEHON is the general partner, and the said SIDNEY BROOKS is the special partner of said partnership.

The residence of Theodore Dehon is in the City of New-York, and of Sidney Brooks, Newport, R. I.

The said special partner has contributed to the common stock and paid in cash as capital the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence on May 15, 1859, and shall terminate on May 15, 1864.

THEODORE DEHON,
SIDNEY BROOKS,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

Mr. CHARLES BRIDGES and Mr. PICKERING CLARK are authorized to sign by procuration for the above firm. THEODORE DEHON.

MAY 14, 1859.

SILVER WARE.

WM. FORBES, Manufacturer of Sterling Silverware,
NO. 277 SPRING-ST.,
respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to furnish at his manufactory every article in his line, Tea Sets, Dinner Services, Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c., of superior styles and workmanship.

Having manufactured solely for one of the principal houses in this City for the past twenty-five years, he can with confidence claim a share of public patronage. Orders punctually attended to. Trade supplied on liberal terms. Manufactory 277 Spring-st., between Varick and Hudson.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Friday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Star of the West*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Don Giovanni.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—A Yankee in England—Monsieur Mallet.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rob Roy.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Men of the Day.

BOWERY THEATRE—Richard III.—Harry Burnham.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Hidden Hand—The Momentous Question.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Genii of the Lake.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........6¼ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..6¼ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4¾ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad....8¾ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ocean Queen* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, May 21, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Additional telegraphic advices from the *Canada* at Halifax extend our information of the movement of events in Italy. The Austrian army had passed the Po at one or two points, and at Frassinetto had had a smart action with the Allies, resulting disastrously for the invaders. The line of the Railroad from Trouzana to the Ticino was in their hands; Vercelli had been occupied and fortified; they had advanced to the banks of the Scrivia, some fifteen miles from Alexandria, and were exhibiting every indication of desiring a combat. A dispatch, however, at the latest moment gives a rumor that the whole body were apparently on the verge of retreat. From France we have intelligence that the Emperor expected to leave Paris on the 12th, not, however, before he had issued a General Manifesto to the European peoples, setting forth his views of independent nationalities. Great preparations were making, it was reported, for the defence of the Rhenish frontier against the possibility of a German invasion; a measure which the Austrians had initiated by throwing a large body of troops upon the frontier of Galicia, as a precaution against the Russians. The general news is of secondary importance. The death of another scientific notability is announced in the person of Dr. Dionysius Lardner.

An arrival from Nassau, New-Providence, furnishes dates to May 11. The only item of interest is an announcement of the wreck of the schooner *C. J. Ingersoll*, bound from New-York to Mobile, which occurred May 5, on Russell's Island Reef.

Our special dispatches from Washington state that the acting French *Chargé* Viscount de Treillard, has left for Baltimore, to negotiate a purchase of clipper ships for the French Government. The first installment of $100,000 on the debt adjusted by Mr. Reed with the Chinese Government, as compensation to certain American citizens, has been received at the Treasury Department.

President Buchanan has accepted the invitation of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, to attend the Commencement at Chapel Hill in June. A portion of the Cabinet will accompany him.

The General Assemblies of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States commenced their annual sessions yesterday. The Old School Assembly met at Indianapolis; the opening sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Rice, Moderator of the last Assembly. Three hundred and twelve delegates were present. The Rev. Dr. Breckenridge was elected Moderator for the present meeting, and the Rev. Mr. Mann, of New-York, was chosen as temporary Clerk. The New-School body met at Wilmington, Del., and chose the Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Chicago, as Moderator, and the Revs. Charles P. Bush, of Illinois, and H. E. Niles, of New-York, as temporary Clerks. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Buffalo, Ex-Moderator.

Smith O'Brien arrived at Albany yesterday, from Boston. He was formally welcomed by Attorney-General Tremaine, and spoke briefly in reply.

The New-York Light Guard passed through Easton, Penn., yesterday, *en route* to Reading.

Further particulars of the disaster on the New-York Central Railroad have reached us. Upwards of twenty persons, injured at the time of the accident, are receiving medical attentions at the hotels in Syracuse. A complete list of their names is given in our Telegraphic columns.

The New-York Sanitary Association held a public meeting last evening in the Fourteenth-street Medical College. General Mather presided. An essay on the influence of light on health and the lack of it in producing disease was read by Dr. John H. Griscom, and interesting addresses made by the Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, the Hon. Erastus Brooks and General Prosper M. Wetmore. The last-named gentleman read a carefully prepared history of the failure of the Health bill last Winter at Albany, in which the Hon. Mr. Spencer was flayed, several other gentlemen scored a good deal, and still others handsomely complimented. The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock, having interested all present to the last.

The Mayor, in reply to a resolution requesting him to convene the Board of Health, sent in a communication to the Board of Councilman, last evening, declining to do so, on the ground that there were no matters calling for action at present, which the Commissioners of Health could not take charge of. Councilman Ottarson offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to draw no warrants on account of work done for the City Inspector's Department or for street cleaning, after the 18th instant, without the direction of the Common Council or of the Board of Health. The resolution was tabled, and on the motion of the same gentleman a committee of three was appointed to devise some satisfactory system of street cleaning. The Mayor sent in a request for authority to have drawings of the Arms of the City made so that they might be sculptured on the columns of the new Exchange in Lyons, France. Senator Vaisse having made a request to that effect through Consul White, on behalf of the corporation of that city. Fifty dollars are to be appropriated for the purpose.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, the case of Graham *vs.* Meyer was given to the Jury after a very clear and forcible charge by Judge Nelson. The action, as will be recollected, is brought by Capt. Graham against one of the firm of Meyer & Stucken, to recover the value of the steamships *Ocean Bird* and *St. Lawrence*, and one-third of the steamship *United States*, on which he claims that Meyer & Stucken made a loan of $100,000 to him for four months, for which they charged him $30,000, which made the transaction void for usury, and made them liable to him for the value of the vessels on their subsequently taking possession of them, and selling them. The value of the vessels is variously stated by the witnesses, at from about $150,000 to about $500,000. The case was given to the jury at about noon. At about 5 o'clock they brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, for the sum of $200,000, and interest from April 16, 1856.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, Commander E. Farrand, of the Brazil squadron, arrived at this port last evening from Montevideo and the Rio de la Plata. She reports several of the vessels of the Paraguay Expedition as on the way home. She proceeded at once to the Navy-yard, where her arrival was announced by the usual salute. A list of her officers and other particulars are published elsewhere in the Times of this morning.

A horrible murder and suicide were committed yesterday in William-street, about noon, by a Prussian named Ostenburg, who is supposed to have first shot his wife and then shot himself. Their bodies were discovered lying on the floor weltering in blood.

A meeting of the leading Hungarians took place last evening, at Lange's saloon, No. 187 Bowery, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for putting themselves in sympathetic communication with the Italian movement for the maintenance of their existence and freedom as a people. A Committee was appointed to draw up an address to the Italians, and also to make arrangements for calling a mass-meeting at an early day.

The examination of Captain Chauncey, of the United States Navy, who is accused of sending a libelous letter to his brother-in-law, Mr. Charles Hillsbrugh, was resumed yesterday before Justice Welsh. The examination was not concluded, but will be continued on Tuesday next.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, the Committee on the City Inspectorship reported against confirming the nomination of Dr. Foster, who withdrew his name long ago. The report was adopted after considerable debate. A communication was received from the Mayor nominating Robert A. Sands for City Inspector; the nomination was rejected. A resolution directing the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection to take possession of the Department of City Inspection was adopted, and after the transaction of some uninteresting routine business, the Board adjourned.

Mr. Eidlitz has been selected as the architect of the new Academy of Music in Brooklyn. A Building Committee has been appointed, and the work is to be immediately commenced.

General James W. Nye and Mr Lebbeus B. Ward, were the guests last night at the Astor House of the Police Captains of the Metropolitan District. Captain Dilks presided, and Gen. Nye made a speech in which he recounted the history of the difficulties which beset the Metropolitan Police Commission in the early period of its existence, and elaborately vindicated both the Board and himself.

The trade in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was very light. Flour declined 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat about 5c.; Corn, 2c.; Rye and Oats, 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Provisions were also less active. Hog products generally were cheaper. Beef was firm. Cuba Sugars, Porto Rico Molasses, and Java Coffee were in good request. Rice was moderately dealt in. Spirits Turpentine was in fair demand. The movements in other branches of trade were limited.

The Position of the Armies in Italy.

The state in which the telegrams of the news by the *Canada* reaches us offers a valuable illustration of the truth that the most surprising inventions are of little use unless they are to be employed by men who know what they mean. As the intelligence from the seat of war reached us yesterday, it was a mass of blunders and mysteries, from which none but those familiar, as few can be, with the face of the country in a part of Italy less visited by travelers than any other section of the Peninsula north of Rome, could possibly infer either the relative positions of the hostile armies, or the result of the respective manœuvres since the first passage of the Ticino by the Austrian troops. We have corrected the orthographic blunders of the telegraph, but a moderately detailed and explicit statement of the meaning as nearly as we can arrive at it, of the news published to-day, may not be out of place.

On the 29th of April the Austrians crossed the Ticino, forming the eastern boundary of Sardinia, at three places within the space of half the length of the frontier line. Their force has not yet been authoritatively estimated, but after the most careful consideration of the various reports in currency, we see no reason to suppose that the whole strength of the expedition, including the reserves on the right bank of the river, exceeded our own original estimate of 90,000 men. The army passed at once through the chief strategic points of the Sardinian lowlands along the Ticino, and established its basis of operations upon a triangle composed of the towns of Mortara and Novara, towards the River Ticino, with Vercelli, on the Sesia, as the apex, threatening Turin to the West, and the line of the Po to the South. At Vercelli they were about two days' march from Turin, and it was supposed that they were moving directly upon the capital, with the object of seizing the line of communication between France and the Alps, on the one hand, and the Sardinian defences of the Po and the Appenines on the other. The unexpected alertness with which the French troops were thrown across the Mont Cenis in a lull of good weather before the 27th; or the rapid accumulation of forces, both French and Sardinian, at Genoa, beyond the Appenines and the Po; or the contagious adhesion of the Central Italian States to the Sardinian standard; or all these causes combined with the physical obstacles of an advance through the level and easily-inundated country of Lower Sardinia, seem to have suddenly paralyzed the plans of General Count Gyulai.

Our present advices are to the 4th instant, and we find that up to that date the Austrians had neither passed the line of defence of Turin, nor successfully attacked the Sardinian posts along the River Po. On the 3d of May the Austrians advanced from Vercelli, not upon Turin, but against Casale, the fortified *tête de pont* which commands the River Po between the capital and the line of the Apennines. They probably passed by Stroppiana and Candia, avoiding the well-watered country in the western angle formed by the Po with the Sesia, and crossing the latter river near Langosco, attempted the passage of the Po below Frassinetto, probably just below its junction with the Sesia, where a large island lying in the stream would favor their attempt. Another force, proceeding from Novara by Vespolate and Robbio, possibly joined in this effort, which was menacing enough to the Sardinians, seeing that Frassinetto is but about two miles east from Casale. The attack towards Frassinetto was, apparently, supported by another attack upon Valenza, probably by a force advanced from Mortara by Sartirana, Valenza being about fifteen miles east of Casale, and commanding the connections of Casale with Alessandria. In both of these attacks the Sardinians enjoyed the advantages of position, the country to the south of the Po being high and broken, while to the north it is as flat as a Carolina swamp, and of much the same character. The assailants were in both cases repulsed, and that in a manner which seems to indicate that the attacks were made with an inadequate force, or but feebly supported. In the meantime, the Austrians appear to have made no serious demonstration towards Turin, having pushed their head-quarters only to Tronzano, fifteen miles west of Vercelli, and occupying Trino and Pobbietto, two places southwest of Vercelli, and distant about eleven miles from Casale, in all probability as a diversion against that stronghold to favor the attacks upon Frassinetto and at Valenza. The reported passage of the Po at Cambio and advance upon Sale were parts of the same operation. Cambio is only about nine miles northeast of Valenza, and there is, or was, a bridge there over the Po, as well as a small islet in the river, contracting its breadth considerably. And if the Austrians, holding Cambio only "advanced towards Sale," they can't have gone very far, seeing that Sale is just about as far from Cambio as the Battery from Canal-street.

But if the Austrian movements on the lines of Turin and Casale do not indicate any resolute determination of inciting a conflict in either of those directions for the purpose of dividing the Alps from the sea, the Austrian movements in the direction of Alessandria seem to us to show a decided disposition on the part of the imperial commanders to recede upon their own strongholds of Pavia and Piacenza. At Cornale, on the Po, near their own frontiers, they had erected a bridge and fortified it, with the evident object of keeping open the communications between the line of Pavia to the north and the line of Piacenza to the south of the river. They had also abandoned Tortona on the line of the Scrivia, only seventeen miles from Alessandria, which they had occupied when bent upon threatening the communications of Alessandria with Genoa, and falling back upon the eastern side of the River Scrivia, had burned a bridge over that river behind them. This manœuvre certainly does not favor the anticipation of the London *Daily News*, that battle would be first given at Novi, on the line between Genoa and Alessandria. It seems, on the contrary, to prove that the Austrian forces were now disposed to accept rather than to offer battle, and that they were retreating before the unexpected strength and readiness for action of the allied armies.

A formidable advance of the Franco-Sardinian forces from the line of Alessandria eastward, and a victory which should drive the Austrians completely back upon Piacenza and Pavia would expose the Austrian divisions which occupy the triangle of Mortara and Novara and Vercelli to very serious disasters, and probably throw the road to Milan open to the Allies. The hasty assertion made on the eve of hostilities, that Austria was "mistress of the position," has been emphatically disproved. The return of the snows on the Alps, by impeding the transit of the French artillery, may possibly prevent the Allies from making immediate use of the advantages which they seemed at the last accounts to possess, but the situation of the Austrian forces on the 4th of May was fully as perilous as that of the Sardinians was supposed to be on the 24th of April.

Once More Unfortunate.

Some time ago we had the satisfaction of recording an eminently righteous decision given by Judge Davies in the Supreme Court of this State in favor of the rights of stockholders in corporate property, as against reckless, ignorant, or dishonest trustees. The enormous mischiefs inflicted upon this country, upon our common interests, upon the character of our fiduciary classes, and upon our general reputation in the world of enterprise and finance, moved us to deal with this particular case in the plainest English we could command. It was a case involving large values, and a degree of misconduct on the part of the individuals implicated, which we are anxious to be able to believe extraordinary. The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company were the plaintiffs in the case, Mr. Allen M. Sherman the chief defendant. The plaintiffs, owning a magnificent property, found it burdened with incomprehensible obligations. The defendant had been for some time a sort of confidential Czar among them, and he proved to be the person who had laid these burdens upon the company who had put their trust in him. They naturally enough determined to recover the property which he had caused so mysteriously to pass from the hands of its proper owners into those of a certain "airy nothing," to which this financial Prospero and poet had given a "local habitation and a name." We found this complaint before us as a document of legal interest, and we dealt with the facts as they appeared to deserve. For this Mr. Sherman thought fit to ask of us $50,000 in the way of amends. Judge Davies in due course of time passed upon the same complaint, and in a very striking opinion upon the case put Mr. Sherman's conduct in a light which we, as a faithful mirror of the time, felt bound to reflect. Again Mr. Sherman, and yet again, renewed his request for indemnifying dollars. Day before yesterday Circuit Judge Perry, in Maryland, where the property lies, granted a perpetual injunction upon Mr. Sherman and his "airy nothing," to the great immediate benefit of the Cumberland Company plaintiffs; to the vast further confusion of Mr. A. M. Sherman, defendant, and to the intense satisfaction of all men who have their property invested where nothing but the character and the responsibility of the agents in whom they are forced to confide can save it from being subtly spirited away. On the strength of so emphatic a decision, we think Mr. Sherman ought to exact of us at least a quarter of a million of dollars more in the way of damages. With the law of libel quite at Mr. Sherman's service we don't see why he should deprive himself of any luxury in that kind. The Judges can't possibly treat him worse in his capacity of plaintiff than they already have in his character of defendant.

The Board of Health.

The Mayor declines to call the Board of Health together in accordance with the request of the Common Council, for two very good reasons, as set forth in our report of the Councilmen's meeting last evening. But a still better reason than either he did not hint at. Why should he ever call them together? What does the Board of Health know about health or disease? What could it intelligently do toward putting the City into a wholesome sanitary condition? Each of its members doubtless has his little experiences of dismal pains occasionally, and of good health generally; but who of them all could tell yellow fever from the jaundice, or distinguish between cholera and a simple gripe? The Board consists of the Mayor, an honest, straightforward chief magistrate, and a good judge of paints; the Comptroller, a man quick at figures and slow at paying unjust bills; the Clerk, who gets $2,500 for a *Manual* that is very good in its way, but for the mony ought to be in a far better way; the Aldermen, who know how to deprive the City of a decent Inspector, and the Councilmen, among whom there are, certainly, some very honest, respectable men. But in what corner of this precious Board is to be found the alphabet of that special sort of information that is essential to a Health tribunal? The Mayor might have added to his brace of reasons for not summoning them into session, as reason No. 3: "Not competent to any emergency." The day that we get a Health Board that knows anything about the conditions on which health can be preserved, let it be called together. The emergency is at hand, but the men are not.

Seasonable.

The citizen's year has its four seasons—Moving, Going into the Country, Grumbling at the Gas-supply, and Househunting. The moving season sets in about the middle of April, and ends as soon as things are put to rights. The day after the closets in the new house are ready to receive their contents, the carpets fairly conformed to the new floors, the pictures hung in their right light, the mantel-ornaments properly disposed, the books by size and color of their backs arranged in the library, and really everything is comfortable, the Going into the Country Era is begun. Tastes differ, but to our notions the first month of this season is the pleasantest and most profitable of the year. Each new day suggests a new place as the residence for the Summer, and out come the geographies, the guide-books, the encyclopedias. Probably most of the geography of the rising generation is learned during these days of delightful doubt and preparation. Certainly it is the quickening time of the taste for all departments of natural history, as the booksellers can testify. If *Paterfamilias* is communicative, and not overswift in reaching his conclusions, before hot weather really sets in, his flock has posted itself on all the peculiarities of all the country for 30 or 3,000 miles round, according to the length of his purse-string and the diameter of the last Summer's circuit. As we are just entering upon this season, we would remind our readers that it should be eminently the season of family enjoyment. Neighbors have not yet found out each others frailties; the new house has not yet revealed how leaky in the roof it is, how cockroachy in the kitchen, or how ratty in the cellar. Husband hurries home from his office, wife from her shopping, sister from her gossipping at school, brother from his smoking at the club, to talk over the coming exodus and settle its arrangements. Moreover the evenings are not yet legitimately given to politics, and the nuisance of parties has passed with the Winter. By the middle of June all these delightful dreams of anticipation will be dissolved into a few shabby experiences. The reality will have arrived with a cold in his head, rheumatism in his joints, and a pursy or empty pack of comfort, according to each one's capacity to tread out the wine from the cluster of which every man's vat has some. Then from the first of September to the first of February, Grumbling is in season,—grumbling at the gas that never burns as brilliantly as at first, at the gas bills which are impudently large, at the coal which is half slate, at the newspaper which is late in the morning, at the preacher who is dull, at the weather which is intolerable, at the City authorities who are as usual. From the first of February to the middle of April is the Househunting Period, which has its special delights, but which a body has to be educated for before they can be appreciated. When any publisher, prophet, or philomathian finds himself possessed of originality enough to make a new almanac, we hope it will conform to the order of society and begin the year with the middle of April, at which time nature and the New-York family spring together into a new circle of developments and experiences.

The Tract Society Meeting.—The New-York *Observer* replies to our comments upon the manner in which the majority, at the recent business meeting of the Tract Society, saw fit to overrule what the *Observer* styles a "very small minority" composed of a "few factious members." We have no wish to prolong any controversy on this subject. The propriety of those proceedings is to some extent a matter of taste: and though the *Observer* may consider them perfectly just and becoming the occasion, they seem to us to have been arbitrary, overbearing and as impolitic as they were insulting.

The *Observer* closes by saying:

> "The Times may have the satisfaction to know, if it be a satisfaction, that he has done all in his power to impair the character and usefulness of one of the most powerful agencies for good that has ever existed in this country, and one that deserves the countenance and support of a virtuous Press."

This is the style in which very many virtuous persons and bodies claim immunity for very questionable acts. We are neither convinced nor awed by it,—in the case of individuals, political parties, or religious and benevolent corporations. It is the plea of a partisan, whose interest in the success of the organization is greater than his regard for its character. The Tract Society may be useful,—may do a great deal of good, and may in its general conduct deserve support. But the very best service its friends can render it will be to keep it always right,—to prevent its influence from being impaired by acts of injustice and of discourtesy. It is absurd to claim, and folly to expect, that it can or ought to escape censure when it deserves it. It is an extensive and rich corporation,—dependent on the public bounty and open to public scrutiny and supervision. If it were guilty of any special injustice,—if it were harsh, overbearing and oppressive in its dealings with those in its employ,—if it were regardless of the rights and the comforts of those connected with it,—if it were dishonest in its pecuniary dealings, the *Observer* would hardly claim that it should be censured for none of these things because it was a "most powerful agency for good." That is precisely the reason why it should take special care to act upon the broadest principles of justice and of right, and never give occasion for the reproaches of its enemies or the apologies of its friends.

We believe we have a just appreciation of the character and services of the Tract Society. It is doubtless useful and powerful, and we shall be most happy to aid and strengthen it, in everything which may seem to us to deserve support, to the extent of our ability. But our regard for it is not that of a partisan. We shall not sustain and applaud it, "right or wrong." We shall exercise our best and most dispassionate judgment upon all its acts, and be just as ready to censure what is wrong, as to praise what is right, in the management of its affairs. We have uniformly questioned the wisdom and justice of the course pursued by those who would convert it into an Anti-Slavery weapon: we shall be none the less ready to denounce any proceedings against them, which may seem to us unjust and oppressive.

That's the Way the Money goes.—Book-editing for the Common Council is becoming a very profitable business for those engaged in it. Mr. Valentine, the Clerk of that body, has been in the habit for some years past of compiling and publishing the *Corporation Manual*. The book is a very valuable one in its way, as well as interesting to those in whose hands it happens to fall, and at first Mr. Valentine placed a comparatively reasonable estimate upon the labor which he expended in preparing it for the press. A few years since he asked for an appropriation of $1,000. Gradually the sum has been augmented by the addition of $500 each succeeding year, until $2,500 is the modest sum which Mr. Valentine now wants. The resolution appropriating that amount has slipped through both Boards, and for the present year the mischief is done. We respectfully submit that this is paying altogether too much for an annual whistle.

The Street-Cleaning Business.—The Mayor nominated another City Inspector last night, and the Aldermen rejected him. This farce has ceased to be amusing. It is not worth while for the Mayor to make any further demonstrations of the kind, and the Aldermen have certainly done quite enough to prove their own obstinacy in the matter. Both parties are clearly seeking ends of their own with which the appointment of any City Inspector would probably interfere. What these ends are, and what should be the public judgment upon them, will probably become apparent as the plot develops.

Meantime Mr. Downing, the *locum tenens* of the City Inspector, has notified Mr. Smith, who has kept Broadway clean for the past two years, that the City will no longer pay him anything, and that he must, therefore, suspend operations. The merchants on Broadway have contributed largely to the expense of this work, which has been thoroughly, efficiently and economically performed. Such a contract could not be expected to stand. Broadway must be kept in as filthy a condition as the rest of the City.

The game seems to be to permit things to become so bad that any plan of relief, however monstrous, will be tolerated by the public. The Common Council will, probably, attempt to job out the whole City for six or eight years to their favorite contractors:—and the Mayor may aid the scheme, or have some project of his own equally questionable in point both of policy and of law. The public await the next move in the game with some interest.

Miss Caton's Husband.—The telegram from Halifax, giving some additional items of news by the *Canada*, announces that the Duke of Leeds was dead, and adds in a parenthesis that "he was the husband of Miss Caton, of Baltimore." The deceased nobleman did not marry Miss Caton, but Lady Hervey, the widow of Sir Felton Hervey, Bart., and third daughter of Richard Caton, of Baltimore, Md. The Duke of Leeds, besides marrying an American woman, had large amounts invested in American securities, and, when Marquis of Carmarthen, was a considerable stockholder of the Manhattan Banking Company. He was married in 1828, and succeeded his father in the Dukedom in the year 1838. His titles, besides Duke of Leeds and Marquis of Carmarthen, were Earl Danby, Viscount Latimer, Viscount Osborne, Baron Conyers, Baron Osborne, and an English Baron. He had no children, and is succeeded in his titles by Lord Godolphin, his cousin. It is rather remarkable that the three sisters who married the Duke of Leeds, the Marquis Wellesley, and Lord Stafford, had no offspring. The elder, the Marchioness of Wellesley, died a few years since, and her two sisters, the Duchess of Leeds and the Baroness Stafford, are now dowagers. These ladies were renowned for their personal beauty, and they were all widows when they married their noble husbands. Their neice, Miss McTavish, married a brother of the Earl of Carlisle.

Death of Dr. Lardner.

The death of Dr. Dionysius Lardner is announced in the additional foreign news which we publish this morning. The time and place of his decease are not mentioned, but the event is stated as having occurred in England. Dr. Lardner's age was 66. He was well known in this country, where he obtained an excellent reputation as a popular lecturer on Science, some eighteen years ago. He was a native of Ireland, born in Dublin, in 1793. It has been asserted that he was christened Dennis. His father was a solicitor, and desired him to become a lawyer, but, after an experience of four years, he forsook that profession, entered Trinity College, Dublin, and devoted himself to mathematical studies. During his collegiate term, he received sixteen prizes for essays on subjects pertaining to physical science and mathematics, and graduated with the honors in 1817. Thenceforth he devoted himself wholly to scientific pursuits. A happy faculty of generalization enabled him to present the truths of Science in a form fitted to please the popular ear, and he soon became celebrated. For a period of ten years, from his graduation until the year 1827, he remained in the University of Cambridge as a resident member, and industriously applied himself to the exposition of scientific problems. He first published treatises on geometry, trigonometry, and the differential and integral calculus; afterwards issued a commentary on the first six books of Euclid; a treatise on solid geometry, which became a text-book; and another on the steam-engine, the result of a series of lectures delivered before the Royal Dublin Society; contributed articles on mathematical subjects to the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia* and the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*; and wrote for the *Library of Useful Knowledge* a series of articles on Natural Philosophy. In 1827, at the age of 34, he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the London University, and in the following year removed to London. The establishment of the *Cabinet Cyclopædia*, under his immediate direction, brought him prominently before the English public. The *Cyclopædia* was published by Longman & Co., and obtained a very large circulation. Its object was the dissemination of scientific knowledge among the masses. Among its regular contributors were Sir John Herschel, Sir David Brewster, Scott, Southey, Mackintosh, and others. Dr. Lardner contributed to its pages treatises on hydrostatics, pneumatics, geometry, &c. During this period, he also contributed papers on physical science to the *Edinburgh Review*, and other periodicals. From 1830 to 1840, his services were in request by the British Railway Companies in the departments of scientific survey.

In the Fall of 1840, Dr. Lardner left England for a visit to the United States. He arrived in this City in September, and after a few days' sojourn, went to Philadelphia, where he remained for seven months, returning to New-York early in the Summer of 1841. The project of delivering a series of popular lectures on Science and Art seems to have been suggested to Dr. Lardner by two circumstances, the nature of which he has himself stated in the introduction to the published volumes of his American Lectures. He observed the marked tendency of the people of this country to patronize public lecturers, and found a deficient state of the public knowledge on subjects of Science; and, moreover, as he candidly avers, the heavy expenses incurred in traveling with his family caused him to devise ways and means. The solicitation of friends also had its weight, and the lectures were begun. The first of the series were delivered in the old Clinton Hall in this City in November, 1841. Their popularity increased so rapidly that Dr. Lardner found it necessary to remove to more spacious quarters, and the remainder of the course was delivered at Niblo's. These lectures, at that time a novelty in New-York, were continued every evening until the ensuing Christmas. In January and February, 1842, they were redelivered in Boston, then in Philadelphia, Charleston, Mobile, New-Orleans, St. Louis, and the principal towns in the United States. Dr. Lardner was engaged for four years in this enterprise. He lectured on all subjects in science, often spoke two-and-a-half and three hours in an evening, and frequently treated of three or four subjects in a single lecture, illustrating his remarks by diagrams and charts. The discourses were afterwards published in this City in two large volumes, under the title of *Popular Lectures on Science and Art.*

Dr. Lardner returned to Europe in 1845, and settled in Paris, where he afterwards resided. In 1850, he published an elaborate statistical work, entitled *Railway Economy*. In 1851, he contributed to the London *Times* a series of valuable papers upon the Great Exhibition, subsequently republished in a volume. His next literary undertaking was a series of elementary treatises in six volumes, entitled *The Handbook of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*, a second edition of which appeared in 1855. In 1853 he commenced the *Museum of Science and Art*, a periodical work. He afterwards completed a work on *Animal Physics*, and contributed several original papers to the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society. At one period of his residence in Paris, Dr. Lardner was the correspondent of the London *Daily News*.

Dr. Lardner was twice married; first, to Miss Flood, an Irish lady, by whom he had a son, who is a Commissary-General in the British army; next, to a daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Spicer, by whom he had two daughters. The domestic relations of Dr. Lardner at one time occasioned considerable scandal. In his later years, he lived quietly, devoting himself to scientific studies, and laboring assiduously in his peculiar province. His latest public appearance was coupled with the recommendation of the use of certain deadly chemical compounds in warfare; a suggestion which brought down upon him sundry sharp comments. Dr. Lardner was for a long time the subject of ridicule, on account of his alleged assertion of the impracticability of ocean steam navigation. He, however, took occasion to deny the truth of the charge; claiming, even after the establishment of the ocean lines, that he had simply argued the point of their profitableness as a commercial speculation. He held to the opinion that steam communication between Europe and America would drove unremunerative; not that it was actually impracticable.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Complimentary Entertainment to Ex-Police Commissioners Nye and Ward—General Nye's Speech.

Gen. James W. Nye and Mr. Lebbeus B. Ward, late Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, were the recipients of a warm hospitality and friendly tender of personal good-will and political sympathy last night in the Astor House. The banquet was primarily the work of a number of the Police Captains, but readily evoked the support of many others less intimately concerned. The company numbered, perhaps, two hundred, and was wanting in none of the attributes essential to allowable enjoyments.

Capt. Dilks presided, supported on either hand by Gen. Nye, and Mr. Lebbeus B. Ward, the guests *par eminence*, Mr. A. V. Stout, City Chamberlain, and others. The force was represented by the captains, surgeons, serjeants, and two patrolmen of each Ward.

Dr. A. V. Mott, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, read several letters of apology respectively subscribed by Gov. Morgan, James Bowen, Police Commissioner; Isaac H. Bailey, Police Commissioner; Mr. Ulshoeffer, Police Commissioner; A. Oakey Hall, Esq., David Dudley Field, Esq., Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Dr. John W. Francis, Dr. Valentine Mott, Dr. A. N. Gunn, Health Officer; Col. Duryea, and Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq.

The list of formal toasts having been exhausted and duly honored, the Chairman proposed the fourth, viz., that to the Mayor of the City of New-York, which, having drawn from the Chairman himself an apology which the Mayor had requested him to tender, was replied to briefly by Mr. A V. Stout, City Chamberlain. A toast, (the fifth,) couched in most complimentary terms, was offered in honor of Messrs. Nye and Ward, and was hailed with rapturous and prolonged cheering, to which Mr. Ward responded in a few words of graceful acknowledgment. General Nye followed and was greeted with unlimited enthusiasm. He related the history of the Metropolitan Police system, described the almost insuperable obstacles which, in its incipient stages, it was obliged to undergo; indulged, *en passant*, in some pretty hard hits at Mayors Wood and Powell and Mr. Cholwell, castigated the members of the old Municipal force, and was impressively earnest in vindicating the late Metropolitan Board, and himself especially, from the charge of having been controlled by party motives in organizing the present force—which drew forth immense cheering. In conclusion he remarked: I have probably been as well abused as any man of my size and importance in this community. [Laughter and applause.] I have chosen, when I have been reviled, to revile not again. [Laughter.] I have waited for this day as the day of my own vindication to those who know me best. [Cheers.] Now, I am going to say a few things (that have never been said before) about myself, and this commission. I never was privy—note carefully what I say—I never was privy to, or present with, any party of men when this law was discussed, framed, or concocted. I never asked mortal man for a place upon this commission, but I resisted it with much more pertinacity than I generally resist importunity. To the last I told the good old Governor, who urged me to take it—(great cheering)—that I was one of the kind that "you will have with you always," and could not afford to take it; that I had a good professional business, one that was growing up into a business that would have yielded me, in the last two years of this important crisis, an abundance of means ample enough to have enabled me to purchase all the houses that it is said have been offered to me. [Loud cheers and laughter.] He asked me then to recommend a man for the place; I recommended a man of an honored name, of a name honored in two countries—that of Mr. Emmet, of this City. [Cheers.] That name was accepted and it was ready to be sent to the Senate, when a telegraphic dispatch arrived from him that he could under no circumstances take the place. "Then," said Governor King to me, take it for thirty days; help to organize that Commission, and having done so, you may resign." Said I, "Governor, under those circumstances I will take it; I will give you thirty days, but more I cannot afford." I took it with the fullest expectation that I should only be useful during its organization, and that I should then resign the honor that he had conferred upon me, and take myself back again to my humble position in an honorable profession where I felt entirely competent to take care of myself. [Cheers, and cries of "That's so."] This opposition then commenced. Injunction upon injunction then was applied upon us, and from the force of habit I got so that I could not sleep well unless I was sued before I went to bed. [Great laughter and cheering.] I looked around me and I conversed with many friends that are here present in relation to my duties. Said I, "If I show the white feather now it will be a bad symptom;" so they said it must not be done. And thus bound, hand and foot, by links I could not sever, I marched the dreary pilgrimage in this Commission that gave me more trouble than all the rest of my duties put together. I say I marched; whether I kept music with the necessities of the time I leave it to an impartial public to say. [Cheers.] I believe that at the roll-call I was generally there. [Cheers.] When we stood three and three, I believe that the President generally answered at the tap of the drum. [Loud cheers.] In a word, my brethren, there was not a time from the day I accepted a place in that Commission until the day I left it, when I could have resigned with the consent of my associates, as they have testified to me and to you—or, as I thought—and I think now, though I am going to say it with the consciousness that it swells with egotism—with safety to the department. [Vociferous cheering.] At the earliest possible moment, when the honored Chief Executive of this State—to whose elevation I added my humble mite by way of my vote, and for whom in the contest no man's heart swelled larger than mine, and none larger when I was assured of his victory, for then I was satisfied that the day of my deliverance was at hand; that the time had come when he in his wisdom could put a man in my place, who would be able to do more for you than I have done, or than I ever could do. [Cries of "He cannot do it," and cheers.] It has been said by the public prints that I was too much of a politician for this place. I will tell you just how much of a politician I am. I have never attended a primary meeting in this City; I have never belonged to but one political association, and that has been as an humble member of a Republican Association; I have never made a political speech in this City, if my memory serves me, and I think it does, since I was appointed a Police Commissioner. I went out of my district, (and I know what I say now,) leaving my eight dollars a day behind me, and went into the hill-tops and through the valleys of the country, and exhorted the people with all the force I could command to vote the Republican ticket. [Cheers.] Now, I assert that the man who hasn't as much politics as that—as much as will commit him to one side or the other—is not fit for the place of Police Commissioner. [Cheers.] He is too stupid to know, or, knowing, too cowardly to declare what his sentiments are. [Cheers.] I never complain of my treatment by anybody, because I am a firm believer that Time, the great solver of all things, will put all things right; and I know that the pen that has written, the heart that has indicted, the head that has concocted these known slanders against my integrity of purpose in that commission, feel worse to-day than I do, and will continue thus to feel until they ease their own consciences by an honest declaration of the truth. [Cheers.] I beg pardon for having detained you so long. [Cries of "Go on."] I can only add, Mr. President, in conclusion, and I want to say it now as a matter of record, that I have never seen, in that Commission, either by the existing members or the members heretofore who have resigned or been otherwise superseded, any dishonest transaction in any one of them. If they have in me, let them declare it. Always, gentlemen, till this heart ceases to feel, and this head to think, shall I remember this night. It will be to me a green spot in the arid pathway of life, and I shall dwell upon it in the future, like the tempest-tossed mariner upon the green isle of the ocean. I shall remember it, and it will be fragrant in my recollection when these locks are whiter than they are now. Your faces are daguerreotyped upon my heart. Your kindness is written upon my memory, with a pen which has made impressions so indelible that no time can efface them; and whilst in the retrospect I remember well the anxious hours we have had in each other's society, in the future I fondly anticipate many pleasant ones that we shall enjoy together, and under whatever circumstances we may all be, if, at any hour of the day or night, a metropolitan policeman shall sound the signal of alarm, my ears shall be quick to catch the sound, and my heart shall be quick to respond. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Nye, having resumed his seat, again rose and stated the substance of a statistical paper compiled from the books by Mr. Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, showing the comparative increase in the efficiency of the force, as at present organized, over the old Municipal Police.

Various other toasts were proposed and replied to. When the last was read, the morning had fairly set in, and many of the Metropolitan Police evidently felt sleepy.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Public Meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association—Post-Mortem of the Health Bill—General Wetmore's Exposition of the Cause of its Death.

There was a large gathering of physicians, ladies and Ex legislators at the Fourteenth-street Medical College last evening, in attendance upon the first public meeting of the Sanitary Association.

General Mather presided, and stated the object and intentions of the meeting.

Dr. John H. Griscom followed with a carefully written essay on "Light, its influence upon the Human System in preserving Health or producing Disease." The latter part of it detailing the baleful effects of dark cellars, dark offices, dark tenement houses and dark palaces, dark restaurants, dark parlors, dark churches and dark school-rooms, upon the cellar-population, the operatives, the miserably poor and the fashionably rich, was very instructive and entertaining.

The Rev. Theodore L. Cutler extemporized a few pithy remarks upon the *morals* of sanitary measures in the City.

The Hon. Erastus Brooks defended the Press from the aspersions cast upon it by General Wetmore, who preceded him, though in our report he succeeds him. The Press professed to be the abstract and brief chronicle of the time; it could not ride with him every man's hobby, how excellent soever that hobby might be.

But the feature of the evening was General Prosper M. Wetmore's elaborate report on behalf of the Association's Select Committee that went to Albany to look after it, concerning the ambling of the Health bill through the Senate; and its melancholy death in the Assembly on the last day of the session. After giving a lengthy history of the Association's labors, the action of previous Legislatures, and of the new bill, the Report says:

The action of the Senate of 1858 had produced a most beneficial effect. Under the judicious course adopted by the Select Committee of that body, a mass of useful and reliable testimony had been obtained, the publication of which was well calculated to awaken attention in the public mind. The interest excited by the alarming details of that investigation, deepening and spreading among the community, was felt in the organization of this Association, and the determination at once adopted by it to urge the passage of a law adequate to the protection of the inhabitants of the City against an excessive and steadily increasing mortality.

While the Committee appointed by the Association were assiduously engaged in maturing a proper sanitary bill to be submitted to the Legislature, the Chairman of the Select Committee of the Senate, Mr. Ely, presented his report to that body, accompanied by a bill which, in the usual course, was referred to a Standing Committee.

That Committee subsequently reported to the Senate a substitute bill, comprising several good features, but which, in the main, was not generally acceptable, nor was its passage ever pressed upon the Senate.

The bill in question was understood to have been prepared in this City and transmitted to Albany under the sanction of a prominent officer of the Municipal Government. Its details were severely and justly criticised in a leading City journal, and there was no period of the Session when it could possibly have become a law.

Pending the action of the Standing Committee of the Senate, a carefully prepared bill, comprehensive in its details, and providing for a thorough regeneration of the Health Department, was drawn by a member of the Association acting in his individual capacity, and was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Spencer, a member of that body from the City of New-York. This bill was never brought forward for the action of the House, and it sleeps on the files of the Committee to which it was referred. Early in the month of March, the bill which this Committee had agreed upon after mature deliberation, was submitted to the Senate by Mr. Noxon, Chairman of the Standing Committee, as a substitute for the bill previously reported. The proposition of that Senator was assented to in the promptest manner and most liberal spirit, by Mr. Ely, and the bill thus became the only measure relating to this subject before the Senate.

After the customary mutations in legislation, in the course of which the vigilance and steady adherence of its friends overcame a protracted and factious opposition, the bill finally passed the Senate by the strong vote of 21 to 4. And of the four negative votes, two at least were given by friends of sanitary reform, but who dissented from some of the details of the bill then on its passage.

It is but an act of justice to name here the Senators by whose aid the measure in the Senate was carried to the strong affirmative vote just mentioned: Senators Schell, Halstead, Ames, Ely, Laflin, Mather, Noxon, Divan, Wheeler, and other members of that body are entitled to the acknowledgment of the Association for their generous aid in effecting the gratifying result. The bill, therefore, went down to the Assembly under the most favorable auspices. It had acquired the prestige of success in one branch of the Legislature, where its provisions had been fully discussed and its details carefully scrutinized. In the selection of a member of the lower House to undertake the management of the bill, and the guidance of its friends in their action in its support, the Committee were influenced by two considerations: *First*, the courtesy due to a member who had introduced a bill on the same subject. *Second*, the prominent position occupied by that member on the floor of the House.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer, representing the Ninth Assembly District of the City of New-York, was the choice of the two members of the Committee then at the seat of Government. He cheerfully accepted the trust, expressed his cordial approval of the bill, and entire confidence was reposed in his fidelity and honor. How far this confidence was justified, and the trust redeemed, will appear in the sequel. The bill was referred to the Standing Committee, and reported back to the House by the Chairman, Mr. Pond, with an amendment relating to the question of Quarantine, proposed by the member from Richmond County, Mr. Christie. This amendment, although regarded by the Committee as endangering the success of the bill, was not deemed injurious in principle to the main objects sought to be attained.

The period of the Session had now arrived, when the customary Committee of Nine, (called the Grinding Committee,) is appointed to facilitate the business of legislation. That Committee has the faculty conceded to it of determining what measures shall be permitted to receive the most speedy action of the House. It hears arguments in favor of any measure, but has no power of amendment. Before that Committee, the representatives of the Association had an early hearing, and an argument was submitted by one of their number. Its effect was decisive. The Committee ordered the bill to be reported without a dissenting voice. Some delay occurred, but the obstacle, whatever it may have been, was removed, and the bill was reported for the action of the House.

Several abortive attempts were then made, from day to day, by friends of this bill, to put it on its passage. Finally, at a propitious moment, it was called up, and referred to a Select Committee to be reported complete. That Committee acted with promptness, and in a liberal spirit. The Senate bill was but slightly amended in its terms. The amendment of Mr. Christie was rejected, without (so far as the undersigned have any knowledge) that gentleman having made any effort for its retention. But, finally, two most important provisions were added to the bill; one abolished the office of City Inspector; the other transferred the cleaning of the streets and the care of the markets to the Health Board proposed to be organized. In one sense, these amendments gave additional strength to the measure, as they enlarged the sphere of beneficial action of the Board; but in another, an inferior, but none the less important sense, the amendments weakened the chance of passing the bill, because they aroused an opposition, then seemingly dormant, which had the power and the will to use appliances against which it was difficult to contend. These amendments were not the suggestions of your Committee; they came from another interest, not connected with the Sanitary movement, and were engrafted on this bill because they had failed in another form.

The bill thus matured was upon the Speaker's table ready for a vote. Thus far all was fortunate and promising. A just measure, before an intelligent body, all the tedious forms of preliminary legislation disposed of, and with able and vigilant friends to care for its welfare—who could doubt the final result? Unfortunately, there was a canker eating into the heart of the fruit we had labored so anxiously to bring to maturity. The close of the session was now rapidly approaching. Unless by unanimous consent or a two-third vote, no bill could be called up out of its turn. One attempt was made by a friend of the bill to advance it, but without success. On Monday, the 18th of April, it was reached in the regular order, but the House was too thin to justify the risk of a vote. On Tuesday, the last day of the session, at 10 in the morning, the crisis came, the vote was taken, and the bill was lost—55 to 37. Sixty-five votes in the affirmative being requisite for its passage. Mr. Spencer, so far as his conduct could be observed, made no effort to effect a different result; but he evinced a friendly spirit by voluntarily changing his vote to the negative in order that he might be competent to move a reconsideration. The vote, therefore, stood recorded 54 to 38.

At this time no suspicion was entertained by the one member of this Committee, then present, and who writes these lines, that Mr. Spencer had changed his views in regard to the bill, or was not disposed to act in good faith as its friend. In the subsequent hours of the day, when appealed to, to call up his motion to reconsider, his hesitation occasioned surprise, but not distrust. Finally, after repeated and earnest requests, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon he made the motion, which prevailed by a vote of 66 to 28, one more than the number required to insure the passage. The bill was, therefore, to all appearance, safe beyond a peradventure. The long and anxious struggle was about to terminate in success. Words would but feebly convey the great happiness of that brief moment.

The final vote followed on the instant. There was no visible faltering among friends; not a word or a look to indicate doubt, or change of mind, or wavering intention. The roll of members was rapidly called, and when Mr. Spencer's name was reached, he rose in his place and *declined to vote*, but said if his vote became *necessary to carry the bill*, he would, *in that case*, vote in the affirmative; an alternative which his own will could render nugatory. The vote was declared, and stands upon the record 61 to 39;—a record that must scorch the memory of the author of the result. The bill was lost. Four additional votes were required to give it the sanction of the Assembly. Mr. Spencer's vote would have been one—one vote was alleged to have been changed from the affirmative to the negative, at his instance, after the call—*and the writer of this is satisfied of the truth of the allegation*—thus two of the four votes could be counted—two members known to be his friends and under his influence, while he was speaking suddenly left the House, before their names could be called the second time; one of them had voted on each previous division in favor of the bill. These would have made the four additional votes—the diversion of three was necessary, therefore, to protect Mr. Spencer against his own alternative. Besides this, Mr. Van Volkenburgh's vote was given in the affirmative, but is not so recorded.

But what need is there of these details in figures. Mr. Spencer was the avowed friend of the bill; its acknowledged and accredited advocate before the House. All of integrity and good faith that could attach to any man in his position, was pledged in the face of the Assembly, to the honorable fulfilment of his trust. No man at all familiar with the course of business in such bodies will venture to question the fact, that the defection of a leader at such a moment, and under such circumstances, must be irremediable.

The Committee would far undervalue Mr. Spencer's power and influence upon that floor did they not concede to him the ability and the skill to control more than four votes on any question. It is clear that he did control at least that number, but, unfortunately for his good name and personal self-respect, he led them in the wrong direction.

It would be unjust to Mr. Spencer not to give his own explanation of the cause of his unexpected and unannounced change of opinion upon this measure. He states that he had been informed by letter that three persons, among his constituents, would be legislated out of office if the bill, as amended, became a law. It should not be forgotten, however, *that Mr. Spencer was a member of the Select Committee who reported the amended bill complete*, without dissenting from any of its provisions; and, also, that the original bill introduced by him into the Assembly contained the same provisions in regard to which he had *suddenly* become so sensitive. The Committee leave Mr. Spencer in charge of his constituents.

Still another painful incident of this memorable event must not be passed without notice. In a former part of this narrative, the coöperation of the Chief Magistrate of the City in the movement for sanitary reform has been alluded to. His concurrence in the earlier action of this Association was cordial, and, beyond question, sincere. He had freely accorded his assent, also, to the principles avowed in the report of the Sanitary Committee of the Senate, which, with the testimony, had been submitted to his examination.

The bill before the House of Assembly contained in its provisions the essence of the principles of sanitary reform embraced in the report alluded to. Judge, then, of the surprise and sorrow occasioned by the presence on the floor of the Assembly, at a most critical juncture, of a confidential agent of the Mayor, engaged in active opposition to a measure so essential to the welfare of the community which had conferred upon him its highest honors.

No member of this Committee would venture to attribute any improper personal or official motive to the Chief Magistrate of the City, in reference to his conduct on this question. It was doubtless an error of judgment, or a misapprehension in regard to the nature of the bill, which led to this action of his employe.

In an interview between the Mayor and a member of this Committee, the fact became apparent that the provisions of the bill had been misunderstood by that officer, and it is the belief of the Committee that he now regrets its loss. That event is deeply to be deplored, but by none should the loss be more keenly felt than by him under whose auspices a most beneficent reform would have been inaugurated in our Municipal Government. Under the provisions of a law, such as was proposed, the sick and destitute and suffering among our population, now utterly neglected, would have been sought out and cared for, and, in many instances, restored to comparative health and comfort; disease would no longer have held undisputed sway in our over-populous districts; system and order and economy would have superseded misrule and riotous extravagance; but above all, the great principle of Hygienic Science would have formed a guiding element in the management of the Department of Public Health.

What an opportunity has been lost for a Chief Magistrate by such means to stamp himself and his Administration upon the affection and the grateful memories of a people he would have thus protected from grievous wrongs and elevated in the scale of morals and humanity.

This report must not be closed without a tribute of grateful thanks to those who had steadily and faithfully assisted the efforts of your Committee. To the Speaker of the Assembly, Hon. D. W. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, the highest praise is due for his consistent and earnest support of the sanitary measure. A moment's notice of an intended breach of faith would, the Committee feel persuaded, have brought in effectual rescue upon the floor those brilliant powers in debate which conferred honor upon the chair of the Assembly.

Of the members from the City of New-York, the only affirmative votes were given by Messrs. S. S. Childs, Conkling, Opdyke and Shaw, to each and all of whom the thanks of the Association are due.

To Dr. Tuthill, Member from the county of Kings, a consistent advocate of all just measures, the Association and the City at large are indebted for his steady and intelligent support.

The list of friends is too long for special notice in each case, but the Committee trust that the consciousness of having endeavored to serve a suffering community, will in some measure repay the obligation conferred by the enlightened and generous support of members from other districts of the State.

Defeat is not dishonor, when every just effort has been used to insure success. Hopes disappointed and delayed may yet be realized. The association has its duty in the future plainly marked out. With energy, determination and vigilance in its councils and action, the result cannot be doubtful.

(Signed) JOHN H. GRISCOM,
F. S. WINSTON,
PROSPER M. WETMORE.

Gen. Wetmore added orally some additional statements, in which he testified to an experience of 2,700 miles' riding over the Hudson River Railroad looking after this Health bill, to the excellent efforts of the Albany Correspondents of the New-York Press in forwarding the wishes of the Sanatarians, naming especially Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bogart as worthy of thanks, and gave as his decided impression, that the Press in its editorials had not done its duty.

Votes of thanks were given to the Committee and to Messrs. Littlejohn, Opdyke, Conkling, S. S. Childs, Shaw, and F. Tuthill. Mr. Clerk Richardson (who was present) was entirely exculpated from the erroneous charges reported against him, and on the other hand, praised for his entire behavior in the matter of the bill. At 11 o'clock the meeting adjourned,—assurances being given that another public meeting would soon be held.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The New Broadway Tabernacle.—Auction Sale of Choice of Pews.—The large and splendid church known as the Broadway Tabernacle, (the Rev. Dr. Thompson, pastor,) recently completed on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, was opened Wednesday for the renting of pews and sale of choice seats. The church contains 312 pews, the annual rent of which is assessed at prices varying from $125 to $5—the total amount of assessments being $16,000. The sale Wednesday was for choice of pews, which entitled the bidder merely to one year's lease of such pew as he might select at the assessed annual rent. Owing probably to the unfavorable weather there was a small attendance at the sale, and the bidding was by no means spirited. The auctioneer, Mr. Davis, stated the terms to be quarterly, cash payments in advance, the premium to be included in the first quarter. The first choice of pew was then started at $10 and ran up to $50, where it was bid off to S. M. Bates, who selected No. 206, being seven removes from the pulpit in the middle row. S. W. Benedict took the second choice at $45. M. O. Roberts third choice, at the same price. From this point the premiums ran down to $1. In addition to the persons above-named, the most eligible seats were obtained by Dr. G. P. Townsend, Roe Lockwood, Dr. Ranney, John Gray, Abner Bartlett, Aden Smith, Austin Abbott, C. T. Rodgers, A. B. Millard, M. J. Frisbee, A. A. Fisher, M. Pratt, W. E. Caldwell and others. The number of pews commanding premiums was 70, and the total amount of premiums $750.

The Presentation to Mr. Morphy.—The presentation to Mr. Morphy by the Union Chess Club of a silver wreath of laurel, which was to have taken place last evening, was postponed on account of Mr. M.'s engagements. It is not probable that it will occur until after the presentation of the chess-board and men by the New-York Chess Club. Mr. M. spent the evening at the rooms of the latter Club, in the University, contesting the third game of his match with Mr. Perrin, giving him, as before, the odds of a knight. The game, which commenced at eight o'clock, was in progress at midnight, with but little prospect of an immediate termination.

New Powers of Notaries Public.—The following is the act passed April 15, 1859, impowering Notaries Public to perform the duties now performed by Commissioners of Deeds:

Section 1. In addition to their present powers Notaries Public of this State are hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, and to take the proof and acknowledgment of deeds, mortgages and any other papers for use or record in this State, in all cases where the same may now be taken and administered by Commissioners of Deeds, and under the same rules, regulations and requirements prescribed to Commissioners of Deeds; and such Notaries' acts may be performed without official seal.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Access to the Red River Country.—The Toronto *Globe* makes the following statement: "As soon as the Northwest Company find the means, they intend to cut a road from Fort William to a point 60 miles off, whence water communication is comparatively easy. When that is accomplished, and boats, carts, and horses provided, the Company will undertake the conveyance, not only of passengers, but of goods, and will find ample employment for all their resources. Should gold in large quantities be discovered on this side the mountains, of the existence of which we receive fresh evidence every day, there will be a rush of immigrants which will exhaust all the means of conveyance which can be provided. It is not alone gold-hunters who will go. It is evident that the miners, not only on their journey, but when employed at the diggings, must depend for their support on provisions supplied by the country itself. These cannot be sent, to any great extent, either from Minnesota or Lake Superior. Farmers who settle now in the Red River country will be certain to find a good market for all they can raise. The little influx of population which has already taken place has raised the price of everything, but the movement can hardly be said to have begun.

Unnumbered Houses.

There are miles of streets that are well built up, in both New York and Brooklyn, of which the houses are not numbered. This neglect causes a vast deal of unnecessary trouble. Express messengers, carmen and letter-carriers spend hours in search of unnumbered houses—a tax by which nobody is gainer, and they largely the losers. To add to the mischief, the street names are often left off the corners, and then a stranger seeking any given spot rambles through a Ward like a ship without a chart or a pilot. Seeing how easy it is to remedy all this, there ought to be no longer delay in numbering every house in every street where houses are pretty thickly built in, and even where houses are scarce would be no harm if every tenth lot were numbered. It is strange that landlords do not see the advantage they have in letting numbered houses. One gets the impression that he is going well into the country, and is surprised to hear that they have gas and water-mains in vicinities whose most definite indication is by being between two other streets, on the south side, just beyond a white church, three doors above a corner. When our new Registry Law goes into effect, numbers on the houses will greatly facilitate the labors of the registrars, and without them it will be almost impossible for either party to prevent illegal voting or to fetch to justice those who have falsely sworn in their votes. The Common Council would do well to look to this matter, so trifling in its cost and yet so very promotive of comfort and convenience. If the Common Council neglect, let the residents, or a part of them, on a street, petition to have their street numbered, and by "ever praying," and an occasional punch of their Alderman, they will probably succeed in attaining the end of their prayer.

Naval Intelligence—Arrival of the United States Sloop-of-War Falmouth.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, Commander Eben Farrand, arrived at this port last evening from Montevideo, and 53 days from the River La Plate. The *Falmouth* has been 6 days north of Hatteras, with northeast winds, heavy sea, and thick fog. The United States steamers *Memphis*, *Atlanta*, and *M. W. Chapin* sailed from Montevideo March 25, for New-York, and would stop at Pernambuco and Barbados for coal. She passed them March 27, 200 miles east of the mouth of the river. Left at Montevideo United States steamers *Caledonia* and *Westernport*, to sail for New-York as soon as ready, probably in a fortnight. The following is a list of the officers of the *Falmouth*:

Commander, Eben Farrand; Lieutenants, Geo. W. Rodgers, Wm. W. Pollock, Joseph S. Skerrett, Geo. Brown; Surgeon, G. G. Abernethy; Acting Purser, S. R. Franklin; Lieutenant of Marines, Clement D. Hebb; Captain's Clerk, B. H. Lane; Purser's Clerk, Wm. Robinson; Boatswain, E. B. Bell; Gunner, A. C. Starrat; Carpenter, G. W. Stimson; Sailmaker, G. W. North.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 7½, 8, 32, 40, 58.

[Advertisement.]

GROCERY STORES,
Apothecary Stores,
Fruit Stores,
Bar-rooms,
Hotels.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

I understand that a large quantity of mixed and poisonous gin, put up under the name of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, signed Alonzo Wolf, has been sold in this market, and purchased by our fruit, apothecary and grocery stores, on account of the cheapness of the stuff.

Any one who has been imposed upon in the purchase of this counterfeit will confer a favor by leaving or sending their names to my office. And I caution all persons from purchasing or selling any gin, put up under the name of Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, unless put up by me, with my name on the bottle and cork, with a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. Udolpho Wolfe, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

ENGLISH CARPETS.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—LOW PRICES.

English Tapestry, 7s. to $1.
Ingrained Three-ply, 90c. to $1.
Three-plys and Ingrains, 25c. to $1.
Oil-cloths, 2s. 6d.
Canton Matting at low prices.
Crossley's yard-wide English Tapestries, new patterns.
B. Beatty's, No. 8 Fourth-avenue,
Near Cooper Institute.

[Advertisement.]

Crook & Duff,
Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills Create an Appetite and stimulate digestion, give new strength to the whole system, recruit the mental energies, and make the despairing invalid a hale and healthy man. Manufactory, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.

The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New York.
No. 162 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States.

Notice.

O. J. WOOD & CO.

Have removed from No. 312 to

No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.

The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Dyspepsia.

Dr. W. H. SMITH, Philadelphia, having been repeatedly urged to establish an Agency for the sale of his unrivaled "Dyspepsia Cordial" in this City, has appointed the undersigned his Agent for supplying it to the City trade, and it can be had wholesale and retail at No. 12 John-st., near Broadway, second floor. To those who are suffering from this terrible disease, it is only necessary to say that this has wrought wonderful cures of it, and kindred diseases, as hundreds in this City can testify, and has never yet failed to relieve permanently, any disease of the liver or digestive organs, when tried. It is not a purgative, in any sense, and is a most delightful tonic to be taken, its basis being the very best of Monongahela Whisky. We shall publish, from day to day, certificates from the many on hand, of those who have been entirely cured by it. B. S. KELLOGG.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE,
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Every lady should have a pair of Miller's Toilet Slippers at 6s. a pair, and a pair of Gaiter Boots at 12s. per pair; with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices. Ladies, remember. J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Rupture Cured.—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by
HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,
Nos. 196, 200 and 202 Forsyth-st., New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

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Photographs of the late A. V. Humboldt, plain at 50 cents, and artistically finished in oil at $3. J. BRILL, Photographer, No. 204 Chatham-square, N. Y.

MARRIED.

Luqueer—Suydam.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 18, by the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, Francis T. Luqueer, Jr., to Charlotte A., daughter of the late Cornelius R. Suydam, all of this City.

Dana—Wyeth.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 18, by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, A. Carroll Dana to Elizabeth Jarvis, daughter of the late L. J. Wyeth.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Lane—Fox.—At Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, May 18, Mr. Charles S Lane of this City, to Miss Louisa O. Fox, daughter of Wm. Fox, of the former place.

Messinger—Harlow.—At Wrentham, Mass., on Wednesday, May 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. L. Ropes, Henry M. Messinger, of New-York, and Caroline F., daughter of the Rev. Wm. Harlow.

Wesson—Goodwin.—At Hartford, on Thursday, May 19, by the Rev. E. G. Beadle, Mr. E. B. Wesson, of Brooklyn, to Miss E. C. Goodwin, daughter of Charles Goodwin, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

King.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 18, Mr. Fincus King, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 19 Perry-st.

Gridley.—In this City, on Thursday, May 19, Mary Gridley, relict of John V. Gridley, in the 67th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also those of her sons James, John V. and Edward Gridley, are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her son, John V. Gridley, No. 63 West 31st st.

Lawrence.—In this City, on Thursday, May 19, Chas. Culver, son of Robert and Elizabeth Lawrence, aged 11 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 169 7th-av., on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Bogert.—In this City, on Thursday, May 19, after a lingering illness, George J. Bogert, aged 26 years.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Jackson.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 18, Henry, infant son of John M. and Catharine M. Jackson, of New York City, aged 14 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) May 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Sylvanus Beadell, corner of North 2d and Ewen sts.

Sanford.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 19, Simeon Francis, the youngest son of Rollin and Clarinda H. Sanford, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Funeral at No 66 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Basse.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 18, Clemens, only son of Dettmar and Emma Basse, aged 4 years and 10½ months.

Their friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 521 Degraw-st.

Revere.—On Wednesday, May 18, Leah Revere, widow of Jacob Revere, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah A. Clark, No. 18 Water-st., Elizabeth City, N. J. Cars leave for Elizabeth from the foot of Cortlandt st. at 12 o'clock.

Brown.—In Paris, Eugenie Brown, only daughter of Mortimer and Martha Ann Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Ransom.—At Kensico, Westchester County, on Wednesday, May 18, William Ransom, aged 56 years.

Edwards.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday morning, May 19, of consumption, John H. Edwards, son of Maj. John Edwards, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 10 Market-st., Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Campbell.—At sea, on Friday, Dec. 24, on board bark *Texas*, on her passage from Manila, Mr. A. Campbell, of New-York, late Chief Engineer of steamer *Norragara.*

R. R. R.

IS YOUR CONSTITUTION TAINTED?

Wonders are daily wrought by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT in violent Constitutional Diseases. It disengages from the animal fluid the *materies morbi*, or elements of disease, and throws them off through the excretory organs, thus taking the sting out of the disorder. It renovates and freshens the blood, and imparts vital energy to the system. In Scrofula, Cancer, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung Complaints, Skin Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Contractions of the Joints, Palsy, Paralysis, and all Complaints, external or internal, which are capable of assuming a constitutional type and of being transmitted from parents to children. We recommend, as the only remedy and a sure one, this irresistible and searching disinfectant, alterative and invigorant. In acute diseases of every phase, the READY RELIEF AND REGULATORS deserve the popularity they have acquired from an uninterrupted career of success in all sections of the country. Death from Fever and Inflammation are out of the question with these specifics at hand.

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SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
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AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
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GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

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CHALLIES AND LAWNS
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THE TRADE WILL DO WELL TO ATTEND.
Prices range lower than any quotations yet made.

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And echo answers nothing but "Ice Pitchers." Well, I shall endeavor to keep a constant supply of plated and Britannia ones for my numerous patrons.
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STEPHEN H. BRANCH AGAIN IN THE FIELD!

A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK.

I have *gratuitously* written for the public journals of the Metropolis for twenty years, but the period has arrived when I must charge for my intellectual labor or go to the Poor-house. I have recently had applications from the proprietors of daily and weekly journals to write for a liberal salary; but as my health is still precarious with Penitentiary rheumatism, and as the languid Summer is on our borders, I have only made pecuniary engagements with the proprietors of the SUNDAY MERCURY to write for them, exclusively, "Sketches of My Adventures and Eccentricities on Earth and Ocean."

While on the track of public scoundrels and gay Lotharios, I often used the vehement and amorous words of Greeley and Raymond, or Shakespeare and Ovid; but now that our City is hopelessly consigned to pillage and rapine, and a more infamous band of robbers and assassins than ever lined the streets of Rome in the days of the infernal Cataline; now that our glorious country is rapidly approaching the terrors of the mob or the chains of despotism, I surrender in tears the Star-Spangled Banner to thieves and libertines, and shall discard my wonted tones of admonition and invective to irrecoverable rogues, and devote myself to the SUNDAY MERCURY, in the diffusion of sacred hilarity to the circles of meritorious families. And I cordially invite those gentle and congenial friends who still desire to hear from me to buy the SUNDAY MERCURY on every Sabbath morn, and thus continue our sweet communion of other days, as we meander life's rosy path to the narrow vales of eternal silence. STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

New-York, May, 20, 1859.

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Now is the time to use this celebrated Purifier of the Blood. It is the great Spring Remedy, and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of the blood. Thousands who have used it can testify to

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ONLY SARSAPARILLA

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Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

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Velvet and Medallions, best English..18s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English.. 4s. to 11s. per yard
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Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

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WILLIAM BRAMHILL AND JOHN CAMPBELL (both having been with the N. Y. Belting and Packing Co. since its organization, the latter as Secretary,) have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

BRAMHILL & CAMPBELL,

for the purpose of Dealing in INDIA RUBBER GOODS, such as MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, VALVES, HOSE, &c., at No. 190 William-st., near Spruce st.

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JOHN CAMPBELL.

We beg to inform Dealers in the above mentioned Goods that we have been appointed
GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS
OF THE
BOSTON BELTING COMPANY
for the sale of their Manufactures in this City, and that we shall be constantly supplied with a full assortment of the same.

These Goods are manufactured under "GOODYEAR'S PATENT" for VULCANIZED RUBBER by the above-mentioned Company, who were for many years, and still are (with one exception) the only manufacturers of BELTING, &c., under said Patent, and from their great experience, are enabled to produce the best possible articles of

BELTING,
PACKING, VALVES, HOSE, &c.,

and will be happy to execute promptly any orders for the same, and at the same prices as those of the manufacturers.

Catalogues of the various articles may be had at our store, or will be forwarded by mail to those who desire it, if so requested.
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Applicants for agencies will address J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee. Principal office No. 421 Broadway, New-York. The above offices are prepared to fill, promptly, all orders for Machines.

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Just received, Views for the Stereoscope of the Venetian States, Piedmont, &c. A large collection of Views, Groups, &c., received and for sale at wholesale and retail. Family Groups and Country Residences photographed for the Stereoscope. Stereoscopes from 75 cents to $5.
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NOTICE.

The enlargement of the Kerosene Works being now completed, we give notice that ALL Orders from the TRADE will be filled promptly, at New Tariff Prices. KEROSENE OIL, on examination, will be found to be the only perfect Coal Oil yet offered, and to burn 25 per cent longer than any of the imitations in market.
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GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER PROMPTLY,
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SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR
CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will Certainly Regulate the Bowels.
Will Certainly Relieve Griping in the Bowels.
Will Certainly Cure Wind Colic.
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It is sure, yes, absolutely sure to give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant; it is perfectly harmless and simple, but effective. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup has been administered.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
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Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

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Being now permanently located, let the afflicted of both sexes give him a call. Office hours from 12 to 6 o'clock P. M.

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IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

These Bitters, as an alterative, tonic, strengthening and curative agent, are superior to any other remedy ever yet offered to the world. They renovate and enrich the blood, cure consumption, palpitation of heart, and are excellent for an inactive liver and a weak stomach. In female complaints they cannot be surpassed, and are delicious to the taste. They not only cure, but prevent disease. All well persons should take them in Summer months, so as to retain their health, particularly in Southern climates, where fevers rage.

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tion and Anecdotes [illegible]
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Chess may be a game, a pastime [illegible]; but Chess has at times absorbed the [illegible] intellectual of every clime. It [illegible] teurs the greatest names of battle-[illegible] tails of warriors, poets, painters, [illegible] and divines; it possesses a langu[illegible] its own; and it has its temples on th[illegible] the fortress, and by the fireside. Paul M[illegible] the Paladins of the New and Old [illegible] into the very throne of Labourdonnais [illegible]. As long as Chess shall last, his name [illegible] household word, and his deeds be held in l[illegible].

CONTENTS:

Morphy's First Games.
The First American Chess Congress.
Morphy Prepares to Start for Europe.
Chess in England.
Morphy in England.
The Staunton Affair.
Morphy in France.
The Café de la Regence.
The Match between Morphy and Harrwitz.
Morphy's [illegible] Blindfold [illegible].
Continuation of the Match with Harrwitz.
Morphy in Society.
Morphy and the French Amateurs.
Morphy Gets Beaten.
Morphy and Anderssen.
Morphy and Mongredien.
Trophies.
Valedictory.

D. APPLETON & CO., New-York.

From the London Times.

Mr. Morphy, the Chess Player.—This gentleman arrived in London a few days ago from Paris, *en route* for his native city, New-Orleans, *via* Liverpool. On Tuesday week he played at the London Club, Cornhill; and in the evening at Herr Lowenthal's new Chess Club, St. James' Hall. A match was hastily made up for Wednesday, and came off at the London Club—Morphy contending blindfold against eight members of the Club, eight games simultaneously. This remarkable feat of genius he had before accomplished twice in Europe, but the two eights of Birmingham and Paris were both very inferior to the eight of the London Club who played against Morphy on the present occasion, and his task was proportionately increased in difficulty. Morphy, in a separate room, began his solitary task by proclaiming, through Herr Lowenthal, that he opened with king's pawn two in each game. A crowd of anxious spectators and chess celebrities were present. Lowenthal proclaimed the players' moves aloud, as made, and Morphy instantly called out his reply. To every two boards was appointed a Secretary, to take down the moves. After six hours' play, Mr. Alfred Jones and Mr. Maude were defeated; while, of the remaining six, two, at least, had forced drawn games. At past midnight the play was still proceeding on three or four boards, and then by consent, these last games were dismissed as drawn—the contest having lasted over seven hours. The match concluded by Morphy being declared to have won two games and drawn six. Mr. Morphy considers this the toughest match he ever played of this description. Throughout this long sitting he never made one mistake, never proclaimed an impossible move, and never forgot the situation of the humblest pawn. It may be safely pronounced that no greater mental feat was ever accomplished by man.

D. APPLETON & CO. have also in press:
A NEW AND THOROUGH TREATISE ON CHESS.
With Accurate Reports, and the most Skillful Analyses of all the Great Games of Paul Morphy, Labourdonnais, Philidor, Deschappelles, Harrwitz, Anderssen, St. Amant, Staunton, and other famous players. By Hans Lowenthal, Chess Editor and Analyst.

Extract from Paul Morphy's "Note to the Reader."

Many friends, both in Europe and America, have frequently asked me to arrange a collection of my Games, which they have assured me would meet with a kindly reception from Chess Players generally. But continued contests during the past twelve months would have precluded my acceding to this flattering request, had it not been for the assistance rendered me by my friend, Herr Lowenthal. The copious notes with which this volume is enriched, are solely due to his well-earned reputation as an Analyst, and will amply repay perusal from every lover of our noble Game. * * * * *

London, April 13, 1859. PAUL MORPHY.

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To everybody suffering from SICK HEADACHE.

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The proprietors of this justly celebrated preparation beg to offer the Maravilla to the public as a complete Hair Restorer. They do not feel it their duty to denounce other preparations advertised to produce similar results; nor to insult the patience and good sense of the public by long-winded testimonials; suffice it to say, the Maravilla will bring back the Hair when apparently entirely gone; and if used as directed,
WILL PRODUCE GLOSSY CURLS,
And preserve to the Hair
ITS NATURAL COLOR,
though one live to the age of three-score and ten.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers and by the Proprietors,
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., Perfumers.
Price, 50 cents. No. 96 Maiden-lane.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRY Goods from Moths. In putting away clothing, furs, curtains, &c. for the season sprinkle freely with LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. It is natural death to everything of the insect species. Moths will not come near it. Throw it about your carpets, bedding, closets, &c., it is perfectly clean. Upholsterers should put it in all furniture; Clothiers, dry goods merchants, manufacturers, furriers and gardeners should use freely.

Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Roaches crawling on your floor,
Rats and mice in barns and sheds,
These shall never plague you more.
Lyon, with his Powder, slays
All the insects that annoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse destroy.

Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are such death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.

Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row, N. Y. Houses, ships and public buildings cleared of vermin by contract.

WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS.—YES, MY magical Onguent will force the beard or mustache or hair to grow luxuriantly within that time, without staining or injuring the skin. Price $1. Sent to any address by mail free. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE, BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST. A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds graded with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,000 to $30,000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

WATER-POWER.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A large stone factory, and a never failing water-power, suitable for a paper-mill, grist mill, or any other manufacturing purpose, on Bronx River, 18 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe, on the Harlem Railroad, with 60 acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit, large garden highly cultivated, three houses, barn, &c. The factory is four story, 60x30 feet. Also, adjoining, a one-story building, 25x33 feet, all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water-power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 21 Maiden-lane.

TWO HUNDRED LOTS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Located in Oakland, just over the Brooklyn line in the town of Flatbush, on Troy-av., Broadway, and other streets and avenues. Sale, June 3, 1859, at 11 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Terms—25 per cent. cash at time of sale, and balance on the delivery of the deeds, ten days after sale. Maps to be had on and after May 27, at place of sale. This property offers profitable inducements to purchasers. Sale without reserve. A perfect title will be given and warranted.

A GREAT BARGAIN—BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE, VIZ.:—The second in the row of eight new three-story bricks, on St. Felix-st., just south of Fulton-av.; also, the first of the row of ten new frame cottages, on Canton-st., (now called "Fort Green-place,") just north of Fulton-av. Both are within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars, and contain Nassau water, gas, vestibule doors, &c., and for style and beauty and healthfulness of location, are unsurpassed. The Canton-st. lot is 25x160. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or THOS. W. LOWE, corner of Raymond st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR LEASE—A spacious 3 story stone building, with two dwellings, barns and extensive out-buildings, calculated for business on a large scale. There are ten acres of prime meadow and a never-failing stream of water running through the whole, adapting it to a tannery or steam power. This property is in the healthiest part of Fairfield County, 50 miles from New-York and 2¼ miles from two railroad dépôts and a sloop landing. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to WASHINGTON MURRAY, Attorney at Law, No. 10 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY-FINISHED FIRST-class 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 25x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 28 Water-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDRYMEN, &c.—For sale, premises No. 328 12th-st., near Avenue C, being four lots of ground with buildings thereon, well adapted to any manufacturing business, saw or planing mill; steam engine and boilers ready for work on the premises. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BROWN STONE house No. 110 West 44th-st., 16 feet 8 inches by 50 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches. The carpets, oil-cloths and gas fixtures in the same can be purchased of the occupant. Price $8,500. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE; THE brown stone 4-story house No 304 2d-av., near 19th-st.; complete in every respect, and in perfect order, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted last Fall. Possession can be given June 1; terms easy. Apply to GRANT THORBURN, Jr., No. 15 John-st.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD TRADE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a good stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, and other staple goods. Also, $25,000 worth of imported liquors.
IRELAND & CO., No. 116 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH BASEment houses, on London Terrace, (West 23d-st.) Lots 23 by 120 feet; house with all modern improvements; will be sold cheap. Inquire of J. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 953 Broadway, near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

TO LET.

TO LET—VERY LOW, THE FOLLOWING houses, two in 20th-st., north side, near 8th-av., 3-story, high basement—$550; No. 306 West 22d st., near 8th-av., English basement, 4-story, fine neighborhood—$650; No. 219 West 27th-st., 3-story—$550; also, upper part of high basement house, No. 255 West 34th-st., near 8th-av., comprising second floor and two square rooms and bedroom on third floor, bath-room exclusive, hot and cold water; gas fixtures, sub cellar, a beautiful yard, fine location, rent $350. Inquire of JAS. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d-st.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY brick house, mastic front, on Powers-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts., known as No. 6 Huntington-place; in all respects convenient, pleasant location, sub-cellar, front and back basement, eight finished rooms, marble mantels, ornamental parlors, stained-glass doors, gas and fixtures in all the rooms, water and range in kitchen, with privilege of inclosed park adjoining, of 11 lots of ground; 5 minutes to railroad cars; rent $250. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 235 Dean st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first loft is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., entrance on Warren-st., suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 425 8th-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, THE upper part of house No. 180 East 21st-st., with the modern improvements; containing 6 rooms and 6 pantries; rent to a suitable family moderate. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOLLOWING MODern houses: The 3-story and high-basement house No. 101 East 27th-st.; the 4 story English basement house No. 155 Lexington-av.; the 3 story small high-stoop house No 151 East 50th st. Apply at No. 93 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET.—THE DWELLING-PART OF HOUSE No. 121 Bleecker-st., corner of Wooster-st., containing 30 rooms, well located to let; rooms furnished. Apply to WM. C. AMERMAN, No. 163 Wooster-st., corner of Houston st., in store.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; Also, the 4-story house No. 26 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 76 FRANKLIN-STREET, near Broadway; would alter the lower part for a store, if desired. Apply to
SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

TO LET—ON KINGSBRIDGE ROAD AND 155th-st., an elegant gothic cottage and coach-house, with 16 lots of land, and a great variety of fruit and flowers, Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 187 HENRY-ST., No. 222 East Broadway, and No 47 Clinton st. Apply at No. 200 Clinton st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS house No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University place, designed for a first-class boarding-house. Apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

ANY PARTY DESIRING TO LEAVE A furnished house in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, in the care of a suitable person with a family, during the Summer months, or longer, can hear of an opportunity. Best of references given and required. Address M. C. F., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I. —145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide-water, with a good dock; bath house, &c.; a fish pond well stocked with trout; out-buildings ample and convenient, ice house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place, location healthy and within a short distance of Post-office, and stage route to Railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings, one mile from highway, daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor, at Smithtown, L. I.
EDWARD H. SMITH.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 100 ACRES, IN Scarsdale, Westchester County, bounded by the Bronx River on the west and by post-road on the east, about fifty minutes' ride from New-York, and five minutes' walk from dépôt. Inquire of WM. PINKNEY, No. 30 Exchange-place. Frame house and barn on the premises.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF 133 ACRES, near Peekskill, with an elegant house in the centre of a ten-acre lawn. The finest orchard in the country, abundance of fruit of all kinds, out buildings and fences in good order. For sale cheap for cash. S. COCKCROFT, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE. —For sale or exchange for productive City property, (on account of departure for Europe,) the beautiful country seat known as "Lake Mansion," owned by Col. Jno. B. Plume, situated 4½ miles from Peekskill, directly on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mahopac, in a most delightful region of country, adjacent to Lake Mohegan and several other lakes. The place contains about 15 acres, all in high state of cultivation, fences and everything in perfect order, with fruit of every description, and a great abundance of grapes, strawberries and raspberries; the garden very large, soil rich, fully planted with every kind of vegetables and very forward; fine hot bed and asparagus bed: two large fish ponds filled with gold fish, and willow trees around each; a fine spring, never failing, well shaded; the house is commodious, 16 rooms with large pantries, closets, milk room, &c., &c., stands on an eminence, lawns large and sloping, shade trees and shrubbery of every description and in abundance. The house is entirely and handsomely furnished throughout. Piano, &c., 30 elegant oil paintings by the old masters, selected in Italy; ice house, large and filled; shed and carriages; cows of superior breed; hogs and poultry.
For particulars and view of place, apply at No. 44 Exchange-place, to JAMES W. WINTER, or to the owner on the premises. Terms easy; payments to suit purchaser.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry-house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUME, No. 97 Chambers-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ⅜ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt. The dwelling-house, an elegant structure, 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking-tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William-st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Or would exchange for good improved property in this City. Six acres of land, situate in the highest and pleasantest part of the town. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with lawn and garden, and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, grapery, &c. The house is nearly new, and was built for the owner in the most substantial manner; contains 16 rooms, with a conservatory and large attic, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels and gas throughout; is a complete country and city residence combined. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 14.

FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.—A pleasant country seat, containing twenty two acres of land, a large commodious house and cut-houses, barns, &c.; a great abundance of fruit of every description, and everything to make it desirable. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, producing wheat—50 bushels per acre. The crops will be sold with the place, as well as stock and farming utensils. For terms, apply to COOPER & CO., No. 138 Front st., New-York. Possession given immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Contains 7 acres of land, within 10 minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt; house large and commodious, containing 7 rooms, 2 large parlors, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, &c., with modern improvements; stables, carriage-house and outbuildings ample and complete; garden large, and well stocked with choice fruit; three wells of excellent water on the premises. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. LACHAISE, FAUCHE & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWO-story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage-house, and with about 6 acres of land tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the Railroad Dépôt. Apply to B. T. SEALEY, No. 34 Liberty-st., or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing-Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from dépôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 155 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET AT NEW ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; gardener kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 27th-st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country seat at South Norwalk, Conn. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, containing 13 rooms, with 1½ acres of ground, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars inquire of DAVID NASH, South Norwalk, or J. T. BROOKS, 4th-Ward Station-house, No. 360 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, for the Summer; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad; 8 rooms, bath, water-closet, stable, &c., all in good order; 3½ acres land; beautifully and healthfully situated on high ground overlooking the Hudson. Terms moderate to the right person. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE NEW Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City; a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c.; only six minutes' walk from the dépôt; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Elizabeth, N. J., beautifully situated, with three-quarters of an acre of land; carriage-house, large garden, planted; choice variety of fruit and shrubbery; house large and convenient, 15 rooms, gas, furnace, &c. Apply to W. M. DAY, No. 254 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL PLAIN COTTAGE, SITUATED in a neighborhood remarkable for its beauty, healthfulness and convenience to the City. House new; one minute's walk from Summit Dépôt, Morristown Railroad, and twenty miles from town. Rent only $150. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET OR LEASE—A very convenient dwelling-house, just finished, in Cherry-st., Orange, near Junction-place; will be let or leased, from June 1, at a moderate rent. Apply to A. D. BALDWIN, opposite, or No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, Long Island, a place of 12 acres, beautifully situated; overlooking New-York Bay; with dwellings, stable and carriage-house; ice-house, filled docks, water front, &c. Inquire of HADDEN & CO., No. 310 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—14 ACRES, 22 MILES IN New-Jersey; new house and outbuildings; high ground and healthy; price $4,500. For full particulars, inquire of J. T. CARPENTER, No. 246 Fulton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood in this City or Brooklyn, in exchange for a first-class farm, containing 125 acres, 100 acres cultivated and crops in; 20 acres locust wood, worth $1 000; orchard containing 300 fine-grafted apple-trees; good dwelling, barns, fencing, spring water, pond, &c.; situated within two miles of the Steamboat Landing, Oyster Bay, L. I. Price $10,000.
JOHN FORGIE, No. 6 Wall st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning; being uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tift's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.
TUCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 42 John-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF DARK BAY horses 15½ hands high, short tails; will be guaranteed young, sound, kind in single and double harness and under the saddle, and free drivers; have been used for a gentleman, the owner, for light driving, for two years and now only sold because he has more horses than he wants to keep; price $800; would sell one for $400, the choice. Say where to apply. Horse dealers will not be noticed. Address Box No. 240, Godfrey's Union square Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS high, sound, kind and fast, a spirited, stylish driver, of great endurance; from fast stock. Apply at MONTAGUE'S Stables, No. 56 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—IN PRIVATE HANDS, THE OWNER going to Europe—a very valuable pair of horses, respectively seven and eight years old, very stylish, very fast, and entirely sound.
F. B. ELLIOTT,
No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A FINE BAY horse, 15½ hands high, a spirited stylish driver, sound, kind and fast and of great endurance. Apply at No. 56 West 23d st., near 6th-av.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—APARTMENTS FURnished or unfurnished in a private family; dinner at 6; table liberal. Address E. R., Box No. 302 Post-office, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL private family, having more room than they require, would let two third-story rooms, furnished, to single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 49 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Hester.

BOARDING—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will let, with full or partial board, the second floor, consisting of two large and one smaller room, together or separately. Also, one large room on floor above; house modern, with hot and cold water, gas, &c.; location central, near 6th avenue. Address A. W., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM OR THE whole of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman; house first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING—UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, on second-floor of house No. 66 Charles-st., fronting a beautiful park, with modern improvements; no other boarders taken; suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply as above; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the dépôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH bedroom adjoining, suitable for one or two single gentlemen can be had, with partial board, at No. 74 McDougal-st., between Houston and Bleecker.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, CAN BE had for a few single or married gentlemen. House has all the improvements. Within one block of the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 124 Spring-st.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board in a first-class house, at 45 East 31st-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board, and pleasant furnished single rooms, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PLEASANT furnished room, with partial board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Location between 9 h and 23d sts., west of Broadway. Address R. J. W., Box No. 3,499 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS TO LET, TO single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; location near the ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor in a genteel house, very pleasantly situated about eight minutes from Fulton Ferry are desirous of having two or three gentlemen with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Address E. W. S., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BY A young gentleman, in a private family or house with few boarders; location between Bond and 18th-st. The best reference given and required. Reply through Box No. 592 Post-office.

A VERY LARGE AND HANDSOME second story front room and hall bed-room to let, at No. 382 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, to a gentleman and his wife, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also board for two single gentlemen. First class reference required.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LOcated in a first-class neighborhood, and having more room than they wish to occupy, would let to a gentleman of unquestionable character a pleasant room, without board. None need apply excepting those willing to furnish reference of a satisfactory nature. Apply at No. 60 East 28th-st.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, by an elderly widow, lady of quiet habits in a private family, not below Spring or above 14th-st. Undoubted reference given and required. Address, for one week, C. H, Metropolitan Post-office, New Bible House, care of W. Laws, Esq.

ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED WITH OR without board at No. 53 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Day boarders can also be accommodated.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Dépôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND LAdies, and their families, can be accommodated with good board at a farm-house, pleasantly situated, healthy location, good rooms, beautiful rides, good bathing, &c.; also, accommodations for horses, carriages, servants, &c., at the subscriber's, at Mattinicock, near Glen Cove, L. I.
JOSEPH U. VALENTINE.
References—T. & H. Messenger, No. 161 Maiden lane, New-York; William Dennistoun, No. 226 Henry-st., New-York; Cornelius M. Coon, No. 17 Madison-square, North, New-York; Isaac B. Lewis, No. 24 South-st., New-York; Augustus G. Somarindyck, Captain of steamer *Croton*; E. J. Hendrickson, Glen Cove, Express on steamer *Croton*.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., will be open for the reception of boarders on Monday, 23d of May. These fine premises are now in process of being fitted up, and furnished with all the appliances of a first-class Summer boarding-house. Its picturesque buildings, with their dry, elevated position, beautiful shady lawn in front, numerous fruit trees and the near proximity of the whole to the West Bloomfield Railroad Dépôt. (within two minutes' walk,) render this one of the finest retreats anywhere to be found within 12 miles New-York City, with which it has communication by railroad six times daily. For board, &c., apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

BOARDING IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—MADAM BRUTKAY will take a select number of boarders during her school vacation, (from end of June.) References J. B. Kitching, No. 164 Duane-st., and Wm. B. Davidson, President-st., three doors from Fulton st.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO OR THREE REspectable families can procure board for the season, at Mount Pleasant, Mohegan Lake, near Peekskill, at the residence of W. JONES. Good fishing, boating, bathing, carriages, &c.; situation unsurpassed.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD in a farm house can be obtained on the North River, where a few families are taken, by addressing Box No. 608 New-York Post-office. References exchanged.

A LARGE PARLOR TO LET—WITH BOARD, near the banks of the East River. House large, with piazza. Take 3d-av. cars to 55th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

PATENT
EXTENSION TABLES.
(New Improvement.)
WILLIAM HEERDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms.
Nos. 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
Manufactured and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st. Circulars sent on application.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Homes in City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order, by E. C. WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan-st., near Canal.

FURNITURE.—CHAS. A. HAZLETON (LATE Stilwell & Hazleton,) No. 455 Broadway, Parlor, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of the latest styles. Also, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF PLYMPTON'S SECRETARY bedsteads, at a reduction of 10 per cent. Call at No. 102 4th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED NOTES, the property of CROCKER, BURBANK & CO., Fitchburg, Mass.:
William P. Lyon & Son, dated March 7, 1859, 6 months, $1,709 17.
Crocker, Burbank & Co., dated Jan. 5, 1859, 6 months, payable to the order of Otis Daniel, $514 24.
The public are cautioned against negotiating this paper, the payment of which has been stopped. Said notes were sent by mail, March 20, directed to Otis Daniel, Boston. CROCKER, BURBANK & CO.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS.
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVER-STRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

THE BRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

HARPS.—REMOVAL.
J. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his
HARP WAREROOMS
to No. 709 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel.
Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on installments, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood melodeons for $35; rosewood pianos for $100; piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music, and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second hand pianos made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

THIRTEEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS—AT the following extremely low prices: $30, $40, $50, $60, $80, $90, $115, $125, $135, and $150. Three 7-octave Pianos at $175, $200 and $225, but little used. Twenty Pianos and Melodeons to rent, at low rates. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

LADD'S SUPERB SQUARE PIANOS CAN be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

LADD'S PARLOR GRAND PIANOS CAN be bought at JUDSON & MUNGER'S,
No. 722 Broadway.

CARHART & NEEDHAM'S MELODEONS can be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)
The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.
French is the language of the school and family.
An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williames refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:
The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex-Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
No. 9 East 18th-st., 5th-av.
ELOCUTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $90 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
The Rev. N. J. SEELY, } Principals.
C. D. SEELY, }

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commences Monday, May 2. Principal, General M. I. LOCKWOOD; Professor H. Hinde, First Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, White Plains; Henry Robinson & Co., No. 343 Broadway; Wm. S. Vanderbilt, No. 403 Broadway, and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,
C. H. WHEELER.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

MUSIC.—A LADY, JUST RETURNED FROM France, where she has been studying under pupils of Thalberg, Herz, Rosselin, &c., will give lessons, in private families, on the piano-forte. Address R. R., Box No. 302 Post-office, Brooklyn.

THE MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on May 3.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATIONAL.—WANTED A SITUATION AS tutor or teacher, by a gentleman competent to instruct in the higher English branches, the classics, and French; is a college graduate and Church member; no objections to traveling or going South; references unexceptionable. Address, stating full particulars, TUTOR, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SECOND NATIONAL GUARD.—NATIONAL DRILL ROOMS, MAY 19, 1859.—The Commandant having heard with regret of the death of our fellow-soldier, O. W. Raymond, the members and honorary members are hereby directed to assemble at the armory in citizens' dress on FRIDAY, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., to attend the funeral. The usual badge of mourning will be worn on the left arm.
ALEXANDER SHALER, Captain.
—— CLARK, Orderly.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A special meeting will be held on THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 20, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House, on business of importance to the Corps. Every member, both officers and privates, are requested to be at said meeting. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

PACIFIC STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Corner of Clinton and Pacific sts., (the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, Pastor.) The annual renting of the seats of this Church, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, May 23, at 8 o'clock.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 5, and 10-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 18 Wall-st.
N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open or sampling.

UNDERHILL'S CROTON POINT PURE Wine and Grape Dépôt is removed to No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall, where the admirers of unadulterated Wine may obtain it in its purity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIERSEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is *the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg*:

New-York, April 19, 1858.

Dr. Wood—*Dear Sir*: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.

DRYCH A'R GWYLIEDYDD, }
WELSH NEWSPAPER OFFICE, }
No. 13 NASSAU-ST., April 12, 1858. }

Prof. O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it to my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.
CHARLES CARDEW.
New-York, July 25, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.
J. G. KILBY.

Prof. Wood: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.
Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857. J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: Large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 144 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

MOCKING BIRD FOR SALE.
A SPLENDID SINGER.
Can be seen for four days at
Wands' Hotel,
corner of 40th-st. and 6th-av., in the basement.

WINTER TRANSIT ON THE ICE BY STEAM.—The undoubted success of my steam ice boat, having adaptability to 13,000 miles of ice navigation, available on an average for four months of the year, and the licenses already granted to use them, has created a large demand for next Winter's business. This demand can only be met by an early commencement, and I, therefore, desire before leaving town to make such arrangements with parties desiring to invest, as will enable me to commence building without delay. It will be difficult to name a business more likely than this to prove remunerative, or, in its extent, to meet the just expectations of those who may embark in it. The interests of all parties who may become interested has already been secured by proper and efficient measures. Liberal concessions will be made as an equivalent. I may be seen at Room No. 35 of No. 172 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M. NORMAN WIARD, of Janesville, Wis.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERsigned offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,300 tons each, built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works; are first-class ships. For particulars, apply at No. 13 Broadway, to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL & SON. If not sold previously at private sale, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of June, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 1 o'clock P. M., by L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $35 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LOGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, for substituting settees in place of desks and seats in the assembly rooms of School-house No. 47 in said Ward, the surplus desks to be taken in part payment by the contractor, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
SAMUEL HOTALING,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
RICHARD C McCORMICK,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for making certain alterations and repairs on Colored School House No. 2, in Laurens-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Also, for painting the inside walls of Ward School House No. 38, in said VIIIth Ward, according to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, as aforesaid. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM TUCKER, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD, }

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, (BUREAU OF RECORDS AND STATISTICS,) OFFICE, No. 1 CENTRE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859. }

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—THE GRANTING of permits for the removal of the remains of deceased persons from the City, for interments, and other duties devolving upon the Bureau of the City Inspector's Department, (wherein the expenditure of money is not requisite,) continues to be performed during office hours, as heretofore, under the authority and direction of the undersigned. JOSEPH J. MONELL, M. D.,
Registrar of Records.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—NOTICE—THE SUpreme Court having decided that there is no City Inspector, the undersigned have taken possession of the City Inspector's Department, and hereby notify the public that no one is authorized to contract any debts or obligations in behalf of the City for work done on supplies furnished under that Department of the City Government until the existing vacancy is filled.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1859.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF GLASS Cutters held at the XIVth Ward Hotel on Tuesday evening, May 17, 1859, it was
Resolved, Whereas the majority of our employers have advanced the rate of wages about 20 per cent., and have not raised their prices to the dealers, we suggest that from this date there shall be an advance in the prices of all cut glass to enable them to pay the advance which they have made, and as an inducement to the few that have not done so to pay the same advance.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1859. }

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—ALL TAXES on Real Estate for the year 1858 not paid on or before the 31st of May, will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears on the 1st day of June for collection.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders,)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States,)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris.

BILLIARDS.

L. DECKER'S PATENT MECHANICAL BILLIARD CUSHIONS—The most elastic, accurate and durable. I challenge any maker of billiard tables in the City of New-York, or the United States, to compete with my tables and cushions. Every article sold by me is warranted to be as represented. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine my tables before purchasing elsewhere. Particular attention is taken in the manufacture of tables for private use. I am now making six different sizes, and customers can have their choice out of all the fancy woods in market—mahogany, rose, satinwood, oak, blistered walnut, &c. Trimmings of every description belonging to the trade low for cash.
L. DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.
For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c. constantly on hand.

MEDICAL.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "TRIESEMAR." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free. Sold by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. ETON,
No. 100 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PILES CERTAINLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.
Having been a great sufferer, and found a cure after many trials and great cost, I am anxious that others so afflicted may benefit by my experience, and, for $1 inclosed, will send by post my treatment and prescription. LANSING GRAHAM, care of J. Young, 6 8th-av., N. Y.

$500 REWARD!
DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the ANTIDOTE is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea, nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price, $1 per bottle.
C. H. RING, General Agent,
No. 178 Broadway, [illegible]
N. B.—Ring's Rose Wash, price 25 cents [illegible]
Sold as above.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL consultations. Dr. E. COBBET, No. 1[illegible] adopts this method of informing citizens and [illegible] that he has for the last 2[illegible] years confined his [illegible] solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and [illegible] eases of a private character. Although it is [illegible] by a portion of the medical profession as a [illegible] quackery for one of its legitimate members to [illegible] still the great advantage the unfortunate vi[illegible] fearful a malady derive from a regularly [illegible] physician devoting his attention to this [illegible] branch of the profession must be apparent.
It is deplorable to witness some of the [illegible] presented to Dr. C., where the disease has [illegible] into the system by quacks to break out again [illegible] of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the [illegible] throat, night sweats and emaciation.
Stricture.—Dr. C. has discovered a new [illegible] which he can cure the worst forms of stricture [illegible] 2 to 3 weeks. Constitutional debility brought [illegible] cret habit indulged in by young men, effect[illegible]
Dr. C. is a member of the New-York Univ[illegible]cal College, and the College of Surgeons, [illegible] the only graduate of the above institution [illegible] his specialty in this City. N. B.—See his di[illegible] office, with the signatures of the Profess[illegible] thereon; a sure guarantee against deceptio[illegible]

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFO[illegible] are disappointed of a cure by not call[illegible] HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dis[illegible] Division-st., New-York City. Established [illegible] the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVA[illegible] *TION*.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years [illegible] tention to diseases of a certain class, in [illegible] treated not less than fifty thousand cases [illegible] instance of failure. His great remedy, HU[illegible] DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; it roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price, $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Plaindealer, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. MORAND'S ANTIDOTE—A SPECIFIC remedy for secret diseases, strictures, and diseases of the organs of generation. This valuable remedy expels the virus effectually, and permanently eradicates the disease from the system, effecting a radical cure in a few days. The Antidote is also a perfect preventive, if taken whenever danger is apprehended. No change of diet or interruption of business is necessary. It is purely vegetable, and does not injure the health or constitution. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, General Agents. Sold at the drug-stores No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.; corner Hudson and Spring sts.; Bowery and Grand-st.; CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine, is the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 90 per cent.
Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUERU, No. 135 4th-av., New-York.
Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO.'S, T. T. GREEN'S Nos. 635 and 862 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed; charge $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, near Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—DR. JAMES T. STRATTON, SOLE PROPRIETOR.—It is the only known and certain cure for Mental Debility, &c. Neuralgia is soon cured by this medicine. In paralysis it acts as a charm, by strengthening the nerves and restoring cheerfulness to the mind. For sale by Druggists in this City, and in Brooklyn by Dr. SMITH, Court-st. and Montague-place. N. B.—Spurious imitations are about, but the genuine is signed by JAMES T. STRATTON, M. D., No. 111 4th-av.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.; also at the Astor House, No. [illegible] Broadway; No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, (the first Special Surgeon living,) and of Professor CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of New-York, is consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofula, Mercurial and Chronic Affections skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane st., may be consulted on all diseases requiring secrecy. Twenty-six years exclusively in the above specialty enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. N.B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment. No charge made unless cured.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Address Dr. [illegible], No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSISTant to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is so celebrated, can be consulted by American [illegible] for a few months longer at No. 512 Broadway, daily, from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

DR. REYNOLDSON, HOMŒOPATH AND Mesmerist, visits, at their own homes, ladies and gentlemen. Acute pain yields at once—chronic disease to continued treatment. Address No. 50 Bond-st., New-York, or Brooklyn.

TIMOLAT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., for the cure of rheumatism and all mercurial diseases. The only genuine baths in the United States.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Crosby sts., (169 Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 3, and 6 to 9 o'clock.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW sells
TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer,
Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best mode of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUCKEL & CO.,
Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & [illegible] Show-case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]LONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No. 10. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case, on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, at public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle, in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the [illegible] franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, [illegible] the lands, depots, depot grounds, [illegible] belonging to said railroad and said NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER, } Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 86 miles, or thereabouts, that 35 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part, but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted, but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid; after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, shall execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants, No. 450 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY.

By order of the Supreme Court,
FRANKLIN BROTHERS
Will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
the following described property viz.:

All that certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, situated on the westerly side of the Bowery, between Hester and Grand sts., and known as Nos. 114 and 114½, containing in breadth, front and rear, 25 feet, and in length on each side, 100 feet.
HENRY NICOLL, Referee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF ELEGANT AND COSTLY FURNITURE, REAL STERLING SILVER, RICH CUT GLASS, CHINA AND PICTURES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant and costly furniture, real sterling silver, rich cut glass, china and pictures, belonging to a private family removing from the City, consisting of parlor suite in rosewood covered satin brocade, cost $1,000, and other suites; very elaborately-carved oak dining-room suite, covered green; solid oak extension table, cost $200 and arm-chairs to match, beautiful oak secretary, an antique English oak secretary, made to order for the Duke of Clarence, with armorial carvings, an oak upright secretary, richly carved, taken from the Palace of Versailles during the Revolution; large Sevres vases and statuary, complete suites of rich rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, mattresses, &c., valuable ornaments, royal tapestry carpets, new; superb oil-paintings, rich satin damask curtains, clocks, &c., splendid silver-plated wine coolers, sterling silver tea-set, spoons, forks, ladles, fish-knife, &c., boys' trotting wagon, nearly new, a carved ship made by the American prisoners in the British prison ship, a splendid Turkish pipe, bronze Amazon, china, glass, &c., dinner set, 156 pieces, cost $400, and other articles. The above belong to one family. Also, a general assortment of other furniture, as usual, in the lower sale rooms.

Also, at 12 o'clock one elegant 7-octave carved rosewood piano, pearl keys and inlaid key-board, made to order, and cost $500, rosewood 6¾-octave piano, made by Stoddard & Dunham, three do. grand-action pianos, and one mahogany 6-octave piano, made by Pleyel of Paris.

Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a phaeton for four persons, nearly new, built by Wood Brothers with top on back, seats trimmed with black leather, very little used, the property of a gentleman going to Europe, will be sold without any reserve, and is a most desirable carriage for a family. Further information can be obtained at our office. A bay saddle horse, about 14½ hands high, a good trotter; can be used in harness. Sold on account of the owner having no further use for him.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HORSES.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, May 20, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant span of light bay horses, 15½ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, and warranted to trot together 12 miles the hour, the off horse can trot with ease in 3:10. Also, a light carriage and harness, City made. The property of a private gentleman.

Also an elegant span of fast Morgan mares, a span of beautiful long tail, thorough-bred Morgan mares, 6 and 7 years old, just from the country, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, very fine single horses, the near mare trotted last Summer in 2:52; the span are warranted to trot together any time in 3:30. The above are believed to be as fine and valuable a span of Morgans as are in the country. Also, a beautiful, light double harness, by Trainer, and box wagon by Wood Brothers.

Also a dapple gray mare, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and is a splendid saddle mare and free from blemish. Also, a light wagon and harness City made.

Also, a lady's saddle mare. A long tail, black, saddle mare, 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and has always been used as a lady's saddle-horse.

Also, carriages, wagons and harness: one rockaway carriage, in perfect order; one square-box, two-seat wagon; one leather, shifting top wagon; bracket front and square box road wagon, double and single harness.

J. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold Furniture, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture rosewood pianoforte, 7-octave; valuable oil paintings, silver cutlery, &c., at the elegant residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

J. J. RENNIE will sell, THIS DAY, Friday, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze ormolu clocks, costly china vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings, dining room and chamber furniture, elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands with marble tops, costly decorated china, toilet sets, best hair mattresses, beds and bedding, French oval mirror mahogany suites of furniture in haircloth, cottage and mahogany spring seat chairs, rosewood hall stand, oil cloth, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer—5 and 13 Cooper Institute.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE AT AUCTION—By HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Will be sold at the private residence, No. 30 7th-st., near 3d-av., all the contents of said house containing everything that is useful and ornamental in a private dwelling, viz: Rich brocatelle parlor furniture, very fine gold gilt framed French glass mirrors, with cornices and tables to match, rosewood etageres with glass doors and lined with satin wood, velvet carpets, fine oil paintings by celebrated artists, a choice selection of Parisian figures and vases, very rare; one 21 day clock, imported expressly for the owner; one fine rosewood case, carved legs, solid pearl keys and extraordinary fine toned piano-forte, full seven octave, and cost $650 when new. Bedroom furniture of rosewood and richly carved bedsteads and bureaus, one splendid mahogany wardrobe, toilet sets of the richest description. The dining-room contains dinner and tea sets, silver casters and liquor stands, cut-glass tumblers, goblets, wines, fruit dishes, extension dining table, &c., &c. Parties wishing to furnish their houses would do well to attend this sale, as everything must be sold, rain or shine, and delivered in 24 hours from time of sale. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., THIS DAY. Responsible parties will be in attendance to pack and ship anything to go out of town.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION OF THE "PARKINSON" ESTATE, STATEN ISLAND, ADJOURNED FROM APRIL 21.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on SATURDAY, May 21, at 2 o'clock, at Segert's Hotel, Vanderbilt's Landing, the above splendid property, situated at Clifton and Castleton Heights, with the large Farm opposite Perth and South Amboy, with one mile water front. Particulars in the *Staten Islander* legal advertisement, at the Parkinson Homestead, Clifton, and No. 7 Pine-st., New-York, where maps and terms may be had. By order.
B. S. METCALFE, Referee.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHenware, rich gilt China tea and toilet sets, vases, toys, plated ware, britannia and all kinds of fancy goods, FRIDAY, May 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 60 Catharine-st., by J. S. H. BARTLETT. Positive sale of 338 lots, the owner going to Europe. Retailers wanting bargains will do well to attend. No postponement, no reserve. Store to rent and fixtures for sale cheap.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE SUPERB PAINTINGS, BRONZES, PARIAN, AND CHOICE PLANTS, now on exhibition at the Horticultural Festival Palace Garden Hall. E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction without reserve, on the evenings of FRIDAY, 20th inst., and SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, the above elegant articles. Among the paintings will be found the works of the following American, English and Flemish artists, viz: A. F. Bellows, A. H. Wenzler, Hy. Schaeffels, Doughty, J. B. Stearns, Blondell, Greatorex, J. T. Peele, J. S. Robbins, Dr. Coxi, Nicolie, Colonel J. Williamson, Sonntag, Van Erp, Hy. Cleanwork, and many other distinguished artists, whose names will be found in the catalogue; also some fine pictures by the old masters. The above offers an opportunity seldom met with, to obtain really fine pictures, as they will be positively sold without reserve as above. They will continue on exhibition every day and evening until the sale. Admission free.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire genteel parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture of a family leaving the City; elegant carpets, oil cloths, French and cottage bedsteads, beds and bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.; also, groceries, office furniture, &c.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
NEW-YORK, MAY 12, 1859. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected trustees for the ensuing year:

C. S. Marshall, D. S. Stanford,
James R. Whiting, Wm. H. Webb,
James T. Sanford, Thomas M. Shepard,
Hobart Ford, Samuel L. Rollo,
Adam Stodart.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. S. MARSHALL was chosen President and D. R. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously.
JAMES S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees of the First Mortgages on the east and west division of this road request the bondholders to send their names and the number of bonds they hold to D. D. WILLIAMSON, Esq., President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York. Arrangements are in progress involving the interests of the bondholders, the particulars of which will be communicated to those responding to this notice.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st., on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock A.M., 20th May inst.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 10, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst to the 1st prox.
R. BUCK, Cash.

$3,000 AND $2,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage on improved property in Brooklyn. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 235 Dean-st., corner of Nevins.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1859 at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867. Dated May 13, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF MONROE, NEW-YORK.—CHARLES RUBENS against JACOB PICARD, Henry W. Vail, Constant Pequiquot, Auguste Pequiquot, William M. Bliss, Charles S. Douglass, William A. Wheelock, Austin H. Kelly, David M. Dorsival, T. Esmonde Harper, Elise Magnin, Jaques Guedin, Edward L. Theriat, Paul A. Brez, James A. Husband, Stephen M. Shurtleff, and Lewis Fechenbach (assignee of Jacob Picard). To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Charles Rubens, Plaintiff, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at the City of Rochester, Monroe County within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, Rochester, Aug. 18, 1858.
DANFORTH & TERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
my6-law6wF Rochester, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN M. SCOTT, Plaintiff, against WASHINGTON L. GILROY and MARY, his wife, Defendants. To the Defendants above named. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of May instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City, County and State aforesaid within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 10, 1859.
WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
my10-law6wF* No. 38 Wall st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimssen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated NEW-YORK, March 31, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-law6mF* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 3d day of March, 1859.
JOHN FINLEY,
WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors,
mh4-law-6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.
ap8-law6mF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.

FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO. MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphate of lime, per bag $4, per ton $50; Mapes' superphosphate of lime, per bag $3 [illegible], per ton $40; Potash superphosphate of lime, per bag $3 80, per ton $55. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
6 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M. and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and Thirty first sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M. for Jamaica.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report.........$5,188,933 42
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852.........37,431 67
Total.........$5,151,501 75

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums.........$263,724 56
For Interest.........3,781 35—267,505 91
Total.........$5,419,007 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death and additions.........$111,015 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies.........13,792 34
Paid for Annuities.........3,196 94
Paid for Commissions.........11,090 59
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.........$16,320 90—155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859.........$5,263,591 89

Which are invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank.........$185,119 69
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages.........5,062 3[illegible]5 60
Amount due from Agents.........16 1[illegible]6 7—5,263,591 89
Amount as above.........$5,263,591 89
Add interest accrued and not due.........140,000 00
Deferred premiums (estimate).........125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission).........20,000 00
Total.........$5,548,591 89
Claims unpaid, $51,050.
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859.........10,993
Issued during the quarter.........188
Total.........11,421
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead.........171
Policies in force May 1, 1859.........11,250
Of which 10,527 are for the whole life.
Of which 260 are Endowment Policies.
Of which 473 Term Policies.

Net increase for the quarter in Policies.........267
Viz: in Life Policies.........277
Endowment Policies.........21
298
Decrease in Term Policies.........31
267

Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase.........$3,153 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE, RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT, WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY, LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN H. SWIFT, CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER, HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BETTS, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. YELVERTON, MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH, DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART, W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R. CLARK, GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS, WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL, ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President,
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.
B. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th st., near 3d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.

A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

THOMAS DIXON,
BANKER,
Removed to No. 40 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVAL.—DENIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for Grecian painting. Frames on hand and made to order.
W. SCHAUS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SHIPPING.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.

Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.
H. S. LANSING & CO.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing Regularly on Advertised Days.
CLIPPER OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.
The renowned Clipper Ship
TWILIGHT,
GATES, Commander,

is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 19 East River. This truly magnificent vessel is favorably known to the trade, and we think will readily command a preference over all other vessels now loading. Her late passage to San Francisco in 100 days and the perfect manner in which she delivered her cargo is well remembered. She insures A No. 1, is in perfect order for the voyage, and will be dispatched promptly as above. For balance of freight, apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAETJEN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$130
Second Cabin Passage.........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$112
Second Cabin Passage.........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
Send or call for circular TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on FRIDAY, May 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Cabin passage.........$15 | Deck.........$6

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	22 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, June 1, at 12 noon
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon

Rates of Passage from New York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH AND RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARISH, will receive freight for the above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, May 21 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA; which leaves Liverpool May 14, (probably May 27.)

Passage money to Nassau.........$45
Passage money to Havana.........60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau.........16

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE.—CLIPper of SATURDAY, June 4, the superior medium clipper-ship ARAY, HENRY WILSON Master, is now finishing her loading at Pier No. 8 East River. The ARAY has a good portion of her cargo on board, is well ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates. Favorable engagements can be made on application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st., EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1½ o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAILY LINE FOR RONDOUT, KINGSTON, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3.45 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison st. at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Jay st. at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE AND COMMOdious low pressure steamboat ERIE is being fitted up in splendid style for the coming season. Parties desirous of chartering a first-class boat, with or without barges should not fail to look at her before making engagements. The undersigned has full control of the beautiful Beadell Grove on the south west side of Staten Island, the route to which and return is the most splendid sail about the harbor, passing the Narrows and returning by the inside route through the Sound, Kills, &c., making a circuit of the whole Island. For particulars apply to JAMES B. RICH, No. 206 West-st., second floor.

NOTICE TO EXCURSIONISTS.—THE large and splendid steamer COLUMBIA and barges to charter reasonably. Apply at the office, north side of Robinson-st., Pier No. 27 North River, of
GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 9 and 12 Ann-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S
LAST NIGHT (but three) IN AMERICA.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.

Last night of Mozart's immortal masterwork, the greatest of all operas,
IL DON GIOVANNI,
will be performed, for the last time, with one of the most complete and best casts ever witnessed here,
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) May 20, 1859.

Don Giovanni.........Mons. Gassier.
Il Commandatore.........Sig. Nicola Brilli.
Donna Anna.........Mlle. Teresa Parodi.
Don Ottavio.........Sig. Brignoli.
Donna Elvira.........Mme. Strakosch.
Leporello.........Mons. Junca.
Masetto.........Sig. Amodio.
Zerlina.........Mlle. Piccolomini.
Conductors.........Sig. Muzio and M. Strakosch.

TICKET OFFICES.—At the Academy of Music, Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's No. 12 Wall-st; and at the stationery store of Root, Anthony & Co., No. 16 Nassau-st., corner of Pine. Family Circles, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

In consequence of the length of the opera Il Don Giovanni the doors will be opened at 6½ o'clock; Don Giovanni commences at 7½ o'clock.

SATURDAY, May 21, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GALA MATINEE.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
Farewell performances in America of
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 21, at 1 o'clock, doors open at 12,
EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.
THE WHOLE OPERA, LA FAVORITA,
With PICCOLOMINI, BRIGNOLI, ET. BARILI, JUNCA,
and the second act, including the celebrated LIBERTY DUET of Bellini's famous Opera,
I PURITANI,
with Mme. DE WILHORST, AMODIO, JUNCA.

Tickets for the Matinée (price One Dollar) can be obtained at all the usual places.

For the convenience of the ladies, tickets for the Matinée ($1 each) may be had at the following places:

Academy of Music, C. Breusing's,
Root, Anthony & Co., 16 Nassau-st. Astor House,
St. Nicholas Hotel, Everett House,
Union-place Hotel, Prescott House,
Lafarge House, Clarendon,
Ball & Son's, Broadway, Nunns & Clark's,
Scharfenberg & Luis', Christern's bookstore,
Covenhoven's, No. 856 Broadway.
BROOKLYN:
Rose's bookstore, 14 Atlantic st., Prex's, 213 Fulton-st.

Tickets will likewise be for sale at the entrance door of the Academy, for which especial purpose four additional Ticket offices will be opened.

The doors will be opened at 12½ o'clock; the Matinée will commence at 1 precisely. The entre-acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

There will be no reserved seats.

IL POLIUTO; OR, I MARTIRI
Will be produced next week for the first time in America. Mlle. PICCOLOMINI in her celebrated character of Pauline; BRIGNOLI as Polliuto; AMODIO as Severus.

Particulars in future advertisements.

SIGNORA CORTESI
will make her début on or about the first of June, in PACINI'S GRAND OPERA, SAFFO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HAYDN'S GRAND ORATORIO,
THE CREATION,
By the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
And
MAURICE STRAKOSCH,
In aid of the Funds of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
FIRST APPEARANCE IN ORATORIO
OF
Madame CORA DE WILHORST,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 24.

The Oratorio will be given on the same scale of grandeur which characterized the performances of the Society at the Academy last season. By particular request of numerous friends of the Society, who are desirous of hearing our gifted countrywoman in Oratorio, Madame DE WILHORST will sing the principal soprano part.

TICKETS 50 CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. To be had at Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's Ticket Office, No. 12 Wall-st., and at the door on the evening of the performance. No reserved seats.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

In future, Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.
THOROUGH AND COMPLETE
SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW COMEDY.

It will be acted
TO-NIGHT, Friday, May 20.
E. Falconer, Esq.'s highly celebrated and elegant comedy, called
MEN OF THE DAY,
OR,
EXTREMES.

This play has been long in preparation, and will be presented with the utmost care,
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS!

On Saturday—Benefit of
MISS MARY GANNON.

On which occasion will be revived, first time in three years the beautiful Drama of
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

With the same unapproachable cast as originally at this theatre.

To conclude with, first time in four years, the great farce called the
BOARDING SCHOOL.

In which all the ladies and gentlemen connected with this establishment will appear.

Box book now open.

MONDAY—A variety of entertainments in which the whole strength of the company will appear.

TUESDAY—Benefit of Mr. Dyott.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK
FIFTH WEEK
FIFTH WEEK
AND
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS
OF THE
MAGNIFICENT SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL.
MAGNIFICENT SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL.
MAGNIFICENT SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
WILL BE REPEATED
WILL BE REPEATED
WILL BE REPEATED
EVERY NIGHT
EVERY NIGHT
EVERY NIGHT
TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

Press Circle seats may be secured TEN DAYS in advance. Doors open at 7 o'clock, and to commence at 7¾ precisely.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
(Late Burton's, under the Lafarge House.)
Sole Lessee and Manager.........Mr. F. B. CONWAY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾ precisely.
LAST NIGHT OF MR. HACKETT'S ENGAGEMENT.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 20, 1859,
A YANKEE IN ENGLAND.
Solomon Swop.........Mr. Hackett
With
MONSIEUR MALLET.
Monsieur Mallet.........Mr. Hackett
POPULAR PRICES RESTORED.

SATURDAY—Shakespeare's grand historical play of KING HENRY THE FOURTH, for the benefit of Mr. CONWAY, in which Mr. Hackett will perform the part of FALSTAFF, having volunteered his valuable services for this occasion.

On MONDAY—The distinguished amateur, Capt. MORTON PRICE and Miss C. LUCETTE, the charming vocalist, from Drury Lane Theatre, London, will make their first appearance in America, in an entirely original operetta, in two acts, written and composed by Capt. M. Price, entitled
ALL FAIR IN LOVE AND WAR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MANAGER.........MR. E. EDDY.
THIS EVENING, May 20, 1859,
A Grand Spectacle and Spectacular Romance,
ROB ROY.
Rob Roy.........Mr. Eddy
Francis.........Mr. Miranda
Diana Vernon.........Lucy Escott
Helen MacGregor.........Madame Ponisi
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 7¾.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—585 BROADWAY.
F. Widdows et C. Sage.........Directeurs
SAMEDI, 21 Mai, 1859.
ABONNEMENT SUSPENDU.
REPRESENTATION EXTRAORDINAIRE
Au Benefice de
Mlle. EUGENIE SEN.
INTERMEDE MUSICAL,
Par M M. JUNCA et MORELLI.
LE VICOMTE DE LETORIERES.
Pour plus de details voir les programmes.

GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 444 Broadway.
Geo. Christy and R. M. Hooley.........Proprietors
O'Keppitz.........Musical Director
RETURN OF THE FAVORITES
after the lapse of one year.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY EVENING, May 23, 1859.
(And every evening during the week,)
THE NONPAREIL TROUPE OF THE WORLD.
GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
comprising sixteen of the most brilliant stars of Ethiopian Minstrelsy, who will appear every evening in their grand, original and unapproachable
SOIREE D'ETHIOPE,
consisting of Vocal, Instrumental, Terpsichorean and Histrionic performances, and embracing in the highest degree
EVERY FEATURE OF NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

In addition to a programme par excellence, will be performed, first time in two years, Geo. Christy's highly amusing operatic burletta, called
BLACK BLUNDERS;
OR, A NIGHT OF DIFFICULTIES.
Geo. Christy in his original character of.........Julius Crow
Master Eugene in his original character of
Cynthia Racoons
E. Bowers in his original character of Joselyn Highflyer
Other characters by the company.

For full particulars see small bills.
Price of admission 25 cents.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Front seats invariably reserved for ladies. Gentlemen ushers in attendance.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
Lessee...Thomas C. Steers | Stage Manager...G. L. Aiken
THIS EVENING, May 20,
To commence with the Drama entitled
THE HIDDEN HAND.
Major Ira Warfield.........Mr. G. A. Beane
Herbert Greyson.........G. L. Aiken
Capitola.........Rosa Cline
To conclude with
THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, May 20,
The performances will commence with
RICHARD III.
To conclude with
HARRY BURNHAM.
Gen. Washington.........Mr. J. W. Lingard

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—ON FRIDAY, May 20, at 3 o'clock, a purse and stake of $550, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. D. Mace names bl. g. Pilot. D. Tallman names b. m. Cora de Estella. C. Carl names s. m. Miller's Damsel. The cars will leave Division-av. and Peck-slip ferries for East New-York every twenty minutes. Stages will be at East New-York to convey passengers to the track.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILL CLOSE ON MONDAY, MAY 23,
AT 4 P. M., EXHIBITION OF
CHURCH'S PAINTING,
"THE HEART OF THE ANDES,"
(When it will be taken to Europe.)
AT THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
J. McCLURE, Publisher.

CLOSE OF THE FESTIVAL AT PALACE GARDEN HALL.
SALE OF SUPERB PAINTINGS, BRONZES, &c.

The elegant Paintings, Bronzes and Statuary, now on exhibition for the benefit of the Festival at Palace Garden Hall, will be peremptorily sold at auction by Messrs. E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on the Evenings of FRIDAY, May 20, and SATURDAY, May 21, at 7½ o'clock.

ALSO,

On SATURDAY EVENING, 21st inst., Plants, Shrubs, &c., and the "Wardian Box," now on exhibition, containing a variety of exceedingly rare and valuable East India plants, presented by WILSON G. HUNT, Esq. Admission free.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE PANTOMIME!
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.

To conclude (third week) with a New Comic Spectacular Pantomime, entitled
THE GENII OF THE LAKE.

With new scenery, dresses, decorations, properties, &c. CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6¾ o'clock, the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

NOTICE.—On SATURDAY NEXT, a GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION,
A charming Portrait in pastel of
H. M. THE EMPRESS EUGENIE,
A superb original drawing by
ROSA BONHEUR,
and a collection of choice pictures of the French school by
TROYON, LANFANT DE METZ,
DIAZ, GUILLEMIN,
DE DREUX, HEILBRUTH,
BRASCASSAT,
AT
GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 366 Broadway.
Admission free. M. KNOEDLER.

THE INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION,
No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.
THE FINEST EXHIBITION
of European Paintings ever opened in New-York.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Season Tickets for two months, $1 each.
Open from 10 A.M. until 10 P. M.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SURPASSING SUCCESS of Little Cordelia Howard and her parents.—FRIDAY, May 20, Afternoon at 3 o'clock, LITTLE CORDELIA and her parents in A PAGE OF HISTORY; after which, THE HAPPY MAN. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, with all the original effects, in six acts and twelve tableaux. Little Cordelia Howard as Eva; Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsey, with songs and breakdowns; Mr. G. C. Howard as St. Clair. The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquette seats, 13 cents additional.

RURAL FESTIVAL AND MUSICAL PIC-NIC—Given by the New-York Musical Mutual Protection Association, in conjunction with the American Musical Fund Society, at JONES' WOOD, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 6 and 7. Full particulars in future advertisements. Admission 25 cents.
U. C. HILL, Chairman.
D. SCHAADT, Secretary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-fourth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, consisting of upwards of eight hundred original works, by living artists never before exhibited by the Academy, is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Galleries in Tenth-st., near Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish.
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place. United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

NO. 22 JOHN-STREET.
Banca Tin, in pig and bar.
Straits Tin, in pig and bar.
Lead in pig and bar.
Regulus antimony.
English Tin, "Lamb and flag" brand.
Fine Solder—Tinner's Solder.
Babbitt Metal, &c., &c.

A good supply of the above at the new stand, No. 22 John-st., in quantities to suit.
WM. S. MURRAY.

LOOK HERE.

LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No. 169 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Housekeepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers; Giffin's patent and Rowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—500 PACKS, ASSORTED numbers, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NORWAY IRON—STAMPS N. AND F. V., BEST quality, for railroads. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates, and has a full stock now in store.

His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods.

The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else, after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll, in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and the quality is guaranteed, by HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, | DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, | FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware tea sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

The Captain Chauncey Libel Suit.

HIS LETTERS PUT IN EVIDENCE—LIFE ON A UNITED STATES FRIGATE, AT A SUMMER WATERING-PLACE AND AT A FASHIONABLE NEW-YORK HOTEL.

The examination upon a charge of sending a libelous letter, preferred against Captain Chauncey, United States Navy, by Mr. Hillsburgh, his brother-in-law, was resumed yesterday, at 4 P. M., before Justice Welsh. The complainant and defendant were both present with their counsel, and a large gathering of respective friends and outsiders interested in the matter.

The following letter was put in evidence:

U. S. Ship Niagara, off Charleston, Sept. 18, 1858.

My Dear Sir: We arrived at this anchorage to-day, and are now lying some twenty miles outside, in the open sea—a dangerous anchorage. We encountered a very heavy gale off Cape Hatteras, which tested ship and engine, and Driscoll's stomach, pretty well. He was awfully sick, and has eaten nothing since we left New-York till to-day; he looks bad, but says he is now "all right." I shall take good care of him as he is a "good fellow." As for myself, I am used up, having had no rest and no sleep, and very anxious time with this great ship, and small and inefficient crew. It is placing upon me a very great responsibility. The officers are all first-rate, and second my efforts with the utmost energy and zeal. We are all very happy and contented, as much as we can be, separated from all we love and hold dear; they even flatter me by saying they are pleased with their commander. I think, at all events, we shall have a harmonious cruise. I hope not to be detained here beyond Monday. I have thought much of you all; of you, my dear sir, and of your kindness; of my dear boy, Buddy; and oh! of my dear little wife, Celia.

She is never absent from my memory, and I cherish her in my heart of hearts. If she but knew how this separation has satisfied me of my deep and devoted love and affection for her, I am sure she would love her "Pa" a little, and never be angry again with him. What would I not give to clasp her in my arms again I hope you found her better in health, on your return to Sharon, and that you may all enjoy yourselves and be happy is my sincere wish. Continue in the country as long as possible; and tell Cecilia to be guided by your kind and brotherly advice, in all things in reference to her movements and expenditures particularly. She has affection for you, and confidence in you, and I am satisfied you will do everything in your power to advance her comforts and promote her interests. Tell dear Kate to report herself to her uncle Peter, for school, as soon as she returns to the City, or, if you should decide to remain some time longer in the country, she had better come in and go to school, as she is losing an important period of her life. Love to dear Kate, and to my sweet baby Fanny, who loves me so much. I hope they may preserve their health, and that God will watch over my poor orphan children. I have every confidence and reliance upon Cecilia's affection for Buddy and Fanny, and that she will be kind and affectionate in her treatment of them; she has a kind, generous and noble heart, filled with good impulses. When her *unkind and irritating husband* is absent, she will have no cause for anger, and her life I trust may be like a Summer's sky, with no bad "Pa" to ruffle the smooth current of her existence. Perhaps she may miss me a little, who knows? Perhaps she may not think me so very bad after all when I am away contending with the difficulties and dangers of my profession, and perhaps even she may offer a prayer for my safety, and for my safe return to her? Stranger things than this have happened. She has her wish however. The very day she said to me "She wished that I was ordered away, that it would be the best thing for both of us," *that day* my orders to sea were on their way to me. God has been merciful and listened to her prayers, and the husband who so truly loves her is on his way to distant shores. I have had a hard time in coming here, a very unwieldy ship, with a new and untried crew and only half manned. The consequence is, I have been on deck all the time, and had no rest and no sleep. I have suffered much from dyspepsia and cannot eat. My steward is perfectly worthless and good for nothing, and if I had time I would get one here, but as the fever is so bad in Charleston I probably shall not communicate with the city. He was drunk the first day out. Driscoll is very angry with him, and says he is an imposter. He (Driscoll) is a pleasant gentleman and shows an interest in my affairs. He sends his best regards, and will write to you. I fear I gave you much trouble in giving you so much to do for me, but I shall not fail to remember your kindness. Take care of my dear little wife, advise her, and look after Buddy and Fanny, they all love you and will be directed by you. I am much hurried and have several dispatches to write to the department, and must also write a few lines to my dear little wife. So God bless you and prosper you in all your wishes and undertakings. Regards to friends at Sharon and elsewhere, whom you may see.

Yours very sincerely and truly in all friendship,
Chas. Hillsburgh, Esq. JNO. L. CHAUNCEY.

Sunday, Sept. 19.—Negroes on board to-day 271, wretched, emaciated creatures, many will probably die. I have a hard and most unpleasant duty before me. Will try and do it. Sail to-morrow.

September 21.—I am off to day. God bless you.

The re-direct examination of Mr. Hillsburgh was resumed as follows:

On the evening of the ink-stand scene I was sent for by Captain Chauncey to come to his room; I think it was in November, 1857; the first remark the Captain made to me on my entrance in the room was, "I shall not live with that woman any longer;" he pointed to his wife and followed up the remark by saying, "She has been out with a lot of strumpets like herself, and is nothing more or less than a G—d d—d b—h;" Mrs. Chauncey got excited and walked towards him, at which I interfered.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I said "Captain, you must not talk so to your wife."

Q.—What response did the Captain make? A.—He seized an ink-stand from a table and hurled it at his wife; the stand hit her, and the ink split over her dress and on the floor; following the throwing of the ink-stand, the Captain seized a chair and struck his wife; the chair hit her upon the shoulders and back and was broken; I immediately stepped in between them.

Q.—What did the Captain do then? A.—He did not do anything for a minute but talk; he called her a wh—e, a d—d b—h, a rotten b—h, and everything else that was vile; after talking in this strain awhile he rushed up to her and pushed her against the wall.

Q.—What did Mrs. Chauncey do at this treatment? A.—She went in another room and got a pistol; presenting the pistol at the Captain's head, she said: "I dare you to touch me now," and he did not touch her.

Q.—If he did not touch her, what did he say? A.—He said that she need not be alarmed, as he would not touch a woman.

Q.—What else did Mrs. Chauncey do? A.—She kept the pistol in her hand, the muzzle still pointed at his head; she called him a coward, and said he was a pretty man to talk about defenceless women, as women were the only persons he had ever been known to attack.

Q.—How did the scene wind up? A.—I left the room, and left them to fight it out between themselves.

Q.—Who was with you when you met Mrs. Chauncey at Sharon Springs? A.—Captain was with me, and the Captain's little boy; they stopped at the same hotel with me; the Captain's boy had been previously placed in my charge; I rode in a carriage with Mrs. Chauncey to the hotel; the Captain and his boy rode in a carriage which followed; I used to visit Mrs. Chauncey in her room occasionally, and it was brought about at the instance of Captain Chauncey; one morning I was on the piazza with Mrs. Chauncey and her little daughter Kate, when we heard Captain Chauncey exclaim from his room above, "I wonder where the little b—hes have gone—I suppose they have gone into the woods to meet some men;" Mrs. Chauncey immediately went to her room; soon I heard loud talking, followed by the smashing of a window; hearing the pane smash, I walked up to their room.

Q.—What did you see on entering the room? A.—Captain Chauncey had a stick in his hand and was beating his wife.

Q.—Did he strike her after you entered? A.—He struck her once; I told the Captain he ought not to treat his wife so, and begged of him, if he had no respect for himself or wife, not to disgrace me; I had been in the habit of going to Sharon Springs in the Summer for several years.

Q.—Was any further violence used by the Captain to his wife? A.—I left the room after begging the Captain to be more discreet in his conduct; a few days afterwards the Captain asked his wife, in my presence, to forgive him for the violence he had shown her; she said she never would forgive him, the disgrace to her had been so public; the Captain still begged her forgiveness, saying that he did not know what he was doing at the time; she was still firm in refusing to forgive him, alleging that it was not the first time, and that he had treated her in a similar manner frequently before; a day or two after this occurred the Captain asked me to take a walk with him, as he had something private to say to me; I did walk with him, and he importuned me to try and reconcile his wife to him; I promised to see her in regard to the matter, and had an interview in the parlor of the hotel, but I was unable to induce her to forgive the Captain; I told the Captain the result of my interview, but added that it was my belief that if he treated her kindly she would finally overlook his conduct.

Q.—Did Mr. Chauncey ever forgive his wife? A.—I saw in a paper that Captain Chauncey had been ordered to the *Niagara*, and was the first to apprise him of the fact; he was exceedingly anxious to secure the pardon of his wife before leaving Sharon Springs, and I did my utmost to effect such a result, but without accomplishing the purpose; Mrs. Chauncey was too unwell to accompany her husband to New-York; I went with him and was with him all the time; I rode on the *Niagara* from the Navy-yard at Brooklyn to Sandy Hook; the Captain kept continually speaking to me about his wife; he told me to take good care of them, and said he would trust everything to me; Mrs. Chauncey and her daughter heard the opprobrious remark uttered at Sharon Springs by the Captain regarding them.

Q.—Since the return of the *Niagara* who has accompanied Mrs. Chauncey to her breakfasts at the Union-place Hotel? A.—I have; Captain Chauncey almost always lies abed till five o'clock in the afternoon; the Captain requested me to accompany his wife to breakfast.

Q.—Did Captain Chauncey instruct you to keep an account of the bills made for his wife during his absence by yourself? A.—I rendered on his return my account, with the receipts and vouchers; the Captain expressed himself perfectly satisfied; my instructions were to draw on the Captain's brother for all moneys needed by his family, and to spare nothing that they needed; the Captain was absent on the *Niagara* about three months and a half; nearly $1,300 was paid out by me, a portion of which went to pay bills due at Sharon Springs and the Clinton-place Hotel; the individual expenses of Mrs. Chauncey, I should think, were about $500.

Q.—Did you give your consent to her expending money beyond the means of the Captain to pay, or for unnecessary purposes?

The question was objected to as calling for an expression of opinion from the witness, where the money came out of somebody else's pocket.

The question was urged on the ground that one of the charges in the alleged libelous letter was, that Mr. Hillsburgh had, during the Captain's absence, robbed him of his income. In urging the question, counsel stated that Captain Chauncey, as he had understood, was worth $100,000, and was drawing, beside the interest, that $4,000 annual pay from the Government. [illegible] was aware of it. He added that his pay was $3,500 when at sea, and $2,500 when on shore.

The question was overruled and exception taken.

Q.—As to the charge in the letter of furnishing $9 worth of liquors to Mrs. Chauncey, under what circumstances were the liquors obtained? A.—The liquors comprised one gallon each of sherry wine and brandy; the liquors were procured for New-Year's, and in accordance with the Captain's own wish.

Q.—Who drank the liquor? A.—Captain Chauncey drank a good deal of it, and his friends drank most of the remainder; one of the items in the unpaid bill of $20 was a pair of India-rubber boots for the Captain's daughter; about a week after the Captain's return I sent to Peter S. Chauncey, his brother, a bill for $165 for articles furnished to Mrs. Chauncey, and received a check for the amount; the Captain sent for me on his arrival, and I met him on board the *Niagara*; that night I accompanied him to the Union-place Hotel, where Mrs. Chauncey was.

Q.—How did Mrs. Chauncey receive him? A.—She was lying sick in bed; she had been sick about two weeks. One or two evenings after, I met the Captain coming out of the room where Mrs. Chauncey was lying sick. He spoke out roughly, and said: "The G—d d—d bitch is always sick. She is no good to me, and is always making a hospital out of my rooms." The captain expressed his gratitude to me for my trouble on account of his family in his absence, and said he should never be able to pay me. Up to the time of receiving the libellous letter, no dispute had ever occurred between the Captain and myself.

The examination was adjourned to 3 P. M. on Tuesday next.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—May 19.

Before Judge Nelson.

John Graham vs. Lewis H. Meyer.—This action is one form of a controversy which has been before the Courts and the community in several shapes, and has been pretty fully stated in the newspapers. The plaintiff in this suit claims to recover of the defendant as one of the firm of Meyer & Stucken, of this City, the value of the steamships *Ocean Bird* and *St. Lawrence*, and one-third of the steamship *United States*, which he alleges were converted by Meyer & Stucken to their own use in April, 1856. The main question between the parties is whether a transaction between them in December, 1855, was a usurious loan by Meyer & Stucken to the plaintiff, on the security of the vessels, and void by reason of the usury, or whether it was a *bona fide* purchase by Meyer & Stucken, and an agreement to reconvey them. The testimony is most voluminous, a great portion of it having been taken before an examiner in an equity suit brought by Graham to set aside the conveyance arising out of the transaction. Out of the whole, however, we will try to state the case so that it will at least show what is claimed on the one hand and the other.

The following conveyances were executed during the transaction: Bills of sale of the property to Meyer & Stucken, executed on Dec. 5, 1855, which are absolute on their face; and convey the vessels to Meyer & Stucken for the sum in all of $105,000; an agreement, bearing date Dec. 6, 1855, signed by T. H. Lane, the attorney of Meyer & Stucken, and James Nesmith, that within twenty days Meyer & Stucken would enter into an agreement to convey the vessels to Cornelius Poillon on receiving the sum of $125,000; and an agreement bearing date Dec. 31, 1855, by which Meyer & Stucken agreed with Poillon to convey to him on or before April 6, 1856, on receiving $125,000. These instruments are claimed by the plaintiff to be a mere cover for a loan. He alleges that he was in some pecuniary embarrassment at this time, there being liens for labor and supplies upon the *Ocean Bird* and *St. Lawrence*, and suits also pending against him, in one of which judgment had been obtained, and execution issued for $6,700, and the Sheriff had levied upon the *St. Lawrence*, which he was proceeding to sell; that he had applied to various parties for the purpose of raising money on the security of the vessels without success, and finally was recommended to Judge Beebe, of the firm of Beebe & Donohue, as one who could probably help him; that by the influence of Beebe and Nesmith a loan of $100,000 for four months, which he supposed was sufficient to cover all the liens on the vessels, was arranged for from the firm of Meyer & Stucken, for a bonus of $20,000 to them and $5,000 to be paid for influencing the loan; that he being driven into a corner, the Sheriff threatening to sell the *St. Lawrence* next day, consented to these terms; that he objected to the form of the bills of sale as being absolute, but was told it would be best to have it so, and to have Meyer & Stucken agree to reconvey them to him on receiving $125,000; that an agreement for a reconveyance was drawn, but before it was executed it was suggested as better that the agreement for reconveyance should be made to some friend of Graham's, to which he assented, and named William H. Aspinwall as such friend; but afterwards Mr. Poillon, who had large claims against Graham, was suggested as a more proper person, and so the agreements for a reconveyance were executed to Poillon—that by Nesmith and Lane being given because Stucken positively refused to execute one bearing the same date with the bills of sale.

Graham was at this time expecting to sell the vessels to parties in Cuba, and shortly afterward he went with the *St. Lawrence* to Havana, provision for this having been made in the agreements, and endeavored to sell the vessels, but failed. Meyer & Stucken sent out powers of attorney to a Mr. Busing to act as their agent at Havana in the matter, and to execute bills of sale of the vessels. When Graham, having failed to sell the vessels there, was desirous of bringing the *St. Lawrence* back to New-York, he was prevented by Busing under instructions from Meyer & Stucken, and was compelled to go away without her. He had, however, effected a contract for the sale of the *Ocean Bird*, which had remained in New-York, and on his arrival here he proceeded to make arrangements to fit her up for such sale, but having moved her from one berth to another, his further proceedings with her were stopped by Meyer & Stucken, who took possession of her, with the aid of the United States Marshal, and the three vessels were afterwards sold to other parties by Meyer & Stucken, and Graham was thus unable to perform his contract for the sale of the *Ocean Bird*. On his return from Havana he applied to Meyer & Stucken for a statement of the amount due from him, and they made it out to be about $175,000, whereas he thought it should be but about $110,000, including the bonus, as he thought he had not used the full amount of the loan. The moneys at the time of the transaction were not paid to him directly, but were left in the hands of Meyer & Stucken, and drawn upon by Graham as he needed the money to pay off the liens, the bills being approved by Mr. Dunning, Graham's lawyer, and by Judge Beebe, before payment.

On this disagreement arising as to the amount, and on Meyer & Stucken taking possession of the *Ocean Bird*, Graham commenced an action in the Superior Court to set aside the conveyances as void for usury. This suit, however, could not be entertained by the Court on account of Mr. Stucken's being a Consul here for one of the German States, and was dismissed. He afterwards commenced a suit in equity in this Court to set aside the conveyances and also the present action.

Mr. Stucken left the country before the commencement of the present action, which is, therefore, prosecuted against Mr. Meyer alone. And it is to be remarked that Mr. Meyer was absent from the country during the whole of the transaction which was conducted by Mr. Stucken alone.

The aspect of the transaction claimed by the defendant is as follows: That Graham, being so in want of money, applied to Judge Beebe to raise $100,000 for him, offering to give him $5,000 for his services; that Beebe applied to various parties, and at last to Stucken, who positively refused to make any loan whatever; that Beebe, finding that Nesmith had influence with Stucken, got him to go and see him, and proposed to Graham that if he could not get a loan perhaps Stucken would buy the vessels outright, and would also agree to give to the creditors of Graham a chance to purchase them back again; that finally Stucken did agree to buy the vessels absolutely, and did so for the sum of $100,000, and agreed to sell them back again for $125 000 to Poillon for the benefit of Graham's creditors, and thereupon the bills of sale were executed, and the $5,000 was divided between Nesmith and Beebe.

The witnesses as to what the transaction really was, were on the part of the plaintiff, Capt. Graham himself, his book-keeper, Mr. Perkins, who was present most of the time, another clerk of his, Mr. Tollman, his lawyer, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Poillon, and various persons who had heard the matter spoken of as a loan. On the part of the defendant were examined to this point Judge Beebe and his partner, Mr. Donohue, Mr. Lane and Mr. Stucken.

The plaintiff also proved a letter from Busing, the agent of Meyer & Stucken, at Havana, to Graham, announcing to him that he was authorized by them to receive any moneys "on account of a loan" by them to Graham. This, however, the defendants claimed to have met by proving that the authority sent was not such, and that that clause was artfully procured to have been inserted in Busing's letter by Graham himself.

There were other circumstances connected with it of varying importance, but the main body of the testimony was as to what was said by the persons who made the transaction, for it is to be noted that Graham and Stucken did not meet until after the bills of sale were executed, the transaction being carried on between Graham and his lawyer Mr. Dunning, and Judge Beebe, Mr. Lane, and Mr. Nesmith. As to these conversations the witnesses were irreconcilably opposed; those for the plaintiff giving it very clearly the aspect of a loan; and those for the defendant as clearly that of a positive purchase and sale.

The defendant in this action, however, claimed that whether the transaction was as represented by the plaintiff or the defendant, he was not liable, inasmuch as he was not in the country at the time, and it was not within the scope of the partnership business of Meyer & Stucken. He also claimed that the full value of the vessels had been paid. The evidence as to their value was extremely contradictory. The average of the valuations given by eleven witnesses for the plaintiff, was about $373,000, while the highest estimate put on them by the defendants' witnesses, was about $185,000.

The case has occupied the Court just seven days, being much shortened, doubtless, by the reading of depositions previously taken, instead of examining the witnesses in open Court.

Judge Nelson charged the jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury: The first question for your consideration in this case is as to the true character of the transaction out of which the sale of the three ships in question, and the contract for reconveyance, arose. A large portion of the evidence in this case produced by the parties on each side, relates to this question. Was the transaction a loan of money, for the forbearance of which more than 7 per cent. was reserved, and were the bills of sale and the contract for a reconveyance a mode of security? In other words, was the transaction a usurious loan in the disguise of a sale, or was it what it purported on the face of the papers to be, a *bona fide* sale of the vessels, with a contract for their reconveyance at a future day. It is not denied, I believe, by the learned counsel for the defendants, that if the transaction was really and actually a loan of money between these parties at a usurious rate of interest, no matter what was the form of the security, any contrivance for the purpose of covering it up and avoiding the condemnation of the Statute cannot change its character. It would be still a loan, and if more than seven per cent. were reserved for its forbearance, the contract and all its securities, all conveyances of property connected with the security would be utterly void. No title would pass to the lender, and if the property got into his possession in any way resting upon a contract of this description, he would be responsible to the borrower for its value.

Now Gentlemen, this is undoubtedly the most important question involved in this case, and therefore it will be necessary that you should turn your attention particularly to the evidence produced by the parties tending to explain and give character to the transaction.

The bills of sale of the three vessels from Poillon, (who held the title of the *Ocean Bird*) and from Graham, of the other two vessels, the *St. Lawrence* and the *United States*, are dated on the 5th December 1855. The bill of sale of the *St. Lawrence* bears date on the 6th, but was acknowledged on the 5th and I presume the date of the execution was a mistake. The bill of sale of the *United States* was not produced on the trial, but proof was given of it by the plaintiff. It was executed at the same time.

There are several contracts in the record connected with the transaction for reconveyance. There are two of them dated on Dec. 6, 1855, one day after the date of the bills of sale, which purported to have been executed by Nesmith and Lane, binding themselves that Meyer & Stucken would, within twenty days, enter into a contract of reconveyance; the other signed by Meyer & Stucken, by which they agreed to reconvey, and dated on the 31st of December, 1855.

Now, the witnesses on the part of the plaintiff, to explain this transaction and these documents, the bills of sale and contracts for reconveyance, are Mr. Perkins, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Poillon and Mr. Graham, the plaintiff in the suit. On the part of the defendant, they produce Mr. Beebe, Mr. Lane, and Mr. Stucken, one of the parties. The testimony in the case, which probably must control the question in your judgment, is derived from these several witnesses. There are other facts brought out in the course of the trial, in the examination of the witnesses, bearing on the question on one side or the other, but the weight of the proof, the controlling evidence in the case upon this question, is found in the testimony of these witnesses.

Now, on the part of the plaintiff, these four witnesses, who are more or less connected with this transaction, all concur that this was a negotiation for a loan from beginning to end. They give the terms, the conditions, the delays in completing the security upon the vessels, particularly and in detail. They state in respect to terms, that $20,000 was to be given as a premium for the loan of $100,000 for a period of four months, and that $5 000 was to be given to the parties who had procured the loan; that the bills of sale and the contract of reconveyance at the end of four months were modes of securing this loan, insisted on by the defendants, acquiesced in by the plaintiff.

The witnesses for the defendant agree that the negotiation commenced in the application of Graham to Stucken for a loan of money, but that it was refused from the beginning, and that finally an offer to purchase the vessels was made and accepted, and in the view they give to the case the weight of their testimony upon the question is that the transaction ultimately and finally was a purchase of the vessels with a contract for reconveyance at the end of four months. It is admitted, however, that the purchase money offered or proposed for the three vessels was $100 000, the same sum about which the negotiation commenced for a loan. It is admitted, also, that $5,000 was claimed and agreed to in behalf of the persons who procured the sale of the vessels, and that the contract for reconveyance was at the end of four months, when the loan originally negotiated for was to expire.

The difference therefore between the testimony on the part of the defendant in respect to the transaction and that on the part of the plaintiff is brought down to a very narrow point. The terms are the same as to the money; the conditions are the same as to time, and the only point of difference between the witnesses on the part of the defendant and the plaintiff is as to the mere fact of sale or loan; and that is the question, gentlemen, which you must decide upon this testimony. The question of fact belongs entirely to your judgment and verdict.

On the part of the defendant it is insisted, and on evidence which he claims maintains this view, that the contract of sale of the three vessels and that of reconveyance were not concurrent, but were independent of each other and distinct. A very material fact upon this question as to the character of the transaction. Now, upon this point in the case the testimony of Mr. Dunning, who represented the plaintiff as his counsel, is very important. He participated in these negotiations as the attorney for the plaintiff, and he states unqualifiedly that when the negotiation for the loan was concluded—agreed upon, and that it should be secured by bills of sale of the three vessels and by a reconveyance at the end of four months, Judge Beebe, or some person representing the defendant, was to draw the bills of sale, and he, Dunning, was to draw the contract for reconveyance; that he went to his office and drew it, and a short time after, on the same day, returned with the contract as drawn by himself. This was concurrent with the draft, and before the execution of the bills of sale, and, as I understand Judge Beebe, though his recollection is not as direct and explicit as that of Dunning, yet, as I understand his testimony, he does not deny that there was a contract for reconveyance at the end of four months prior to the execution of the bills of sale, and concurrent with the agreement to sell the vessels. The contract for reconveyance was not, however, executed at the time of the execution and delivery of the bills of sale. Objections were made to it by the defendant and his counsel. Judge Beebe objected to it, and Mr. Lane objected to it, and it was referred to Judge Beebe to draw up the form of the reconveyance, which he did. There was also delay in reference to the parties. The original draft was drawn for the reconveyance by Meyer & Stucken to Graham. Graham was objected to, and he substituted a friend, Mr. Aspinwall, and the conveyance was drawn to him. That was objected to, and was also changed, upon what particular ground there is some controversy; and it was drawn to Poillon, whose name was inserted because he was a creditor, and it was thought proper to make it to him. Then there was delay because objection was made to having the contract executed by the defendant, and it was at last agreed that it should be executed by two friends of the defendant, not a contract of reconveyance, for the title was not in them, but a contract that Meyer & Stucken would, within twenty days, execute a reconveyance. Why did not Meyer and Stucken at once execute a contract of reconveyance if it had been agreed before the execution of the bills of sale that such a contract should be entered into, instead of turning it over to these third parties?

Now although the date of these contracts for reconveyance is Dec. 6, for that of Nesmith and Lane, and Dec. 31 for the one by Meyer & Stucken, yet if these agreements, by Nesmith and Lane, in the first instance, and Meyer & Stucken in the second, were executed in pursuance of an agreement, concurrent with the contract of sale of the ships, it is no matter as to the time when they were entered into. The legal effect and bearing of the fact upon the question to which it relates, the first question in the case, is identically the same as if they had been both executed on the same day, the 5th of December, 1855.

These are all the observations, Gentlemen, which I think it important to submit to you on the first question in the case which you will be called upon to look into and dispose of. It will be for you, on a review of the testimony on the part of the plaintiff and defendant, to say whether this transaction between these parties was a sale of these three vessels and an agreement to reconvey them at an enhanced price within four months and nothing else; whether it was a transaction that is exhibited on the face of the papers alone, or, looking behind these papers, this documentary evidence, into the real intent of the parties, whether at the bottom it was a loan of money for the forbearance of which more than seven per cent. was reserved. If the latter was the real transaction, the real object of the parties, then no matter as to the form of these conveyances. The law strips the transaction of every cover and concealment and judges it according to its substance, its real object and purpose.

The next question, if you should find for the plaintiff on that I have submitted to you, is, whether there has been a conversion of these ships. There has not been much dispute between the parties or counsel upon this point in the case. It is admitted that the *St. Lawrence* was taken out of the hands and possession of the plaintiff in Cuba some time in March, 1856, and that the *Ocean Bird* was taken out of his hands in April following—the latter part of April—and that they were sold by Meyer & Stucken to Spanish gentlemen the former part of May, 1856. There can be no question, therefore, as to the conversion of this property to the uses of the defendant, and if not protected by a valid sale under the negotiation and execution of the bills of sale, undoubtedly the case is with the plaintiff, because in this aspect the contract would be utterly void, no title would pass to the defendant, and he would be responsible for the value of the property.

It is said, however, that, conceding all this as respects Stucken, who was the acting member of the firm here in this transaction, the present defendant Meyer is not liable for the conversion as he had no connection with the original transaction, being absent from the country; and it is undoubtedly true that this was a transaction on the part of Stucken outside of the partnership arrangements or articles, and would not be binding on his copartner, who had renounced the transaction or who had refused to submit to it or to participate in it. But it is insisted by the plaintiff's counsel that Meyer, with the full knowledge of all the material facts involved in the transaction between Stucken and Graham, assented to it, acquiesced in it, and is reaping the benefits of it. And if so, undoubtedly he is responsible, as much so as the member of the firm who carried it on. Now, it appears from the evidence of the book-keeper of Meyer & Stucken, and also from the vouchers, the documentary evidences that have been furnished in the course of the trial, that the negotiation between Stucken and Graham for this loan or this purchase was carried on in the name of the firm throughout. It appears also that the moneys paid under this arrangement between these parties were paid out of the partnership funds, the whole of them. It appears further that the proceeds from the sale of these vessels in May, 1856, went into the partnership funds, and was used there for the benefit of the firm. So it appears upon the face of the partnership books.

Now it appears from the evidence—I think I am not mistaken—that Meyer returned from Europe the last of September or first of October, 1857. Of course he had access to all the books of the firm and all the partnership transactions, and all the business of the firm, and he continued a partner in the concern down to, I think, February, 1858, when the partnership was dissolved. Now, on the 7th of January, 1858, some three months after he had arrived in the City and had resumed his place in the house—indeed I believe he was the sole representative, Stucken having left for Europe—at the end of some three months he makes an affidavit in this suit, when of course his attention must have been called directly to this transaction and to this litigation between his house and the plaintiff, in which he swears that the whole transaction as to the sale of these vessels is more fully set forth in the answer of Stucken in the equity suit commenced in this Court by Graham; that he has carefully read that answer and verily believes the same, and all the allegations thereof, to be true in every respect. That answer sets up that the whole of this negotiation, as it respects the sale and purchase of these vessels, was made by the firm of Meyer & Stucken, in express terms. This is affirmed by Meyer three months after he had access to the books of the house, and not only participated in the business of the firm, but seems to have been the sole representative of the firm here. Now it is for you to say, upon these facts, whether he has not affirmed this transaction, with knowledge of its character, no matter what opinion he may have had as respects the character of the transaction. He may have, and undoubtedly he did, believe that it was a sale and not a loan, and that Graham was litigious, as Stucken says in one of his letters. But, seeing that the transaction was the transaction of the firm, that the benefit of it went into the firm, that it was a firm operation, if he chose to affirm it, he must affirm it subject to all its infirmities, subject to all the legal consequences that might flow from it.

His Honor then proceeded to charge the Jury on the question of damages, the sole remaining question in the case; telling them that this being an action at law, if the plaintiff had established that the transaction was a usurious one, he would be entitled to recover back the full value of the property, with interest from the time of the conversion, without any deductions for the amount paid out by Meyer & Stucken; that the plaintiff, however, did not desire to recover the full amount, but had made up a statement of amounts which he was willing to have the Jury deduct from the full damages, amounting to $145,335 65; and there were two or three other items of which a statement would be handed to them, which the plaintiff would leave to the Jury to deduct or not, as they saw fit; that this amount, whatever they should agree upon, they were to deduct if they found for the plaintiff, from the value of the vessels at the time of their conversion. That, as it appeared such vessels could not be said to have a market value, and that they must take a wide margin; therefore, in ascertaining their value and determine it with reference not to any one place but to the whole country, a question depending upon sound sense, good judgments and honest minds. That the defendant claimed that there were incumbrances on the vessels which would diminish their value, but, on the evidence, there were no incumbrances on them at the time they were taken out of Graham's possession.

The case was given to the jury about 11½ o'clock. About 5 o'clock they returned into Court with a verdict for the plaintiff of $200,000, and interest from April 18, 1856.

For plaintiff, Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Cutting and Mr. Williams; for defendant, Mr. Brady, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue, and Mr. Lane.

Notwithstanding hard times, the West is not dead yet. Mr. C. B. Norton, bookseller, of this City, takes to Europe with him next week an unprecedented amount of orders to supply colleges and private libraries in the Western States with European books. The fact shows not only the taste but the means of the newer portions of our country.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 19.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	104¼	200	N. Y. Cen. R... b15	72¾
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	100	do.........s30	72½
30,000	Virginia 6s....s60	94¼	50	do.........s30	72⅝
5,000	do.........s10	95⅜	1050	do.........s10	72½
10,000	do.........s60	94¼	100	do.........s15	72½
36,000	Missouri State 6s	83¼	500	do.........s10	72⅝
1,000	do...........	83¼	1,100	do.........b30	72¾
50,000	do.........s30	83	1,300	do...........	72¾
26,000	do.........s3	83	100	do.........s4	72¾
5,000	do.........s60	82¾	200	Hud. Riv. R....b10	31¾
6,500	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.	90¾	50	Brooklyn City R...	118
15,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	90	300	Reading Railroad..	45¾
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	80¼	150	Panama Railroad...	117¾
6,000	do...........	80	100	do.........s60.	116⅞
5,000	do.......s60	78	150	do...........	117⅞
3,000	LaC.& M.L.G.B.	16	50	Mich Cen. R..bnwk	42
20	Del.& Hud.Can.Co.	94¼	25	do.........s60	41½
69	do...........	94	300	Mich.S & N.Ia G S.	31¾
100	do.........s30	93¾	25	Illinois Cen. R..b45	55½
50	do.........s15	94	100	do...........	55
120	Pennsyl. Coal Co..	81½	50	do...........	54¾
100	do.........s10	81	700	Clev. & Toledo R...	27
123	do.........s3	81	400	do.........b30	28
85	Pacific Mail St. Co.	75	100	do.........b30	27½
50	do.........b60	75	200	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	62¼
50	do.........s19	74½	100	do.........s10	61⅞
20	do...........	74½	200	do.........s10	62
35	Clev. C. & Cin. R.	96¾	200	do.........s5	62
5	do...........	96½	150	do.........s10	62¼
100	Gal. & Chi. R....s60	62¾	150	do...........	62½
200	do...........	64	50	do...........	62½
130	do...........	63¾	100	do...........	62⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	90½	25	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	94
5,000	Virginia 6s......	95½	100	N. Y. Central R....	73¾
7,000	do...........	95¼	200	do.........s10	73¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s.s60	82¾	250	do.........s10	73⅝
13,000	do...........	83¼	150	do.........s10	73½
10,000	do.........s30	82¾	50	Erie Railroad.....	7¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.	90½	100	Reading Railroad...	45¾
1,600	Erie R. 1st M. B.	91½	100	M S.& N.I.G.S..b10	32
4,000	Erie R.3dM.B.'83	63	100	Ill. Cen. R......s60	54¼
1,000	TerreH.&A.2d M.	43	13	Cl., Col. & Cin. R..	96½
2,000	Harlem 2d M. B.	89	100	Gal. & Chi. R...b60	63¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bond	79½	100	Clev. & Tol. R...s15	27
50	Am. Ex. Bank.....	103⅜	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	62⅞
25	do...........	102	600	do...........	63
25	do...........	101⅝			

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$5,000	LaCr.& M. R.R. 2d mtge. bonds	42½	80	Kings C'y F. I. Co.	88
$2,000	C.&Tol.R. s.f. 7s.	55	10	Home Fire I. Co. ..	175½
$1,000	Missouri 6s	83	20	Harmony F.I. Co..	95
$1,000	Brookl'n City 6s.	102½	5¾	N. J. R.R.&Trs.Co.	130
$3,000	L.Cr's&M.R.R.8s	16	10	Bk. of New-York...	107
100	Phenix Bank	112½	50	Ameri'n. Ex. Bank.	104½
40	Lenox Fire Ins. Co	94½	10	Bank of Comm'h....	98½
20	Merc. Fire Ins Co.	170½	10	Bank of Commerce.	100½
100	P.Cooper F.Ins.Co	105	20	Hanover Bank......	90½
9	North RiverF.I.Co.	140	20	Bank State of N. Y.	102
50	Tradesm's. F. I.Co.	104½	5	Mercan Mu. Ins. Co.	112
3	Col.Mar. Ins. Co...	117	20	N. World F. I. Co...	100½
13	Irving Fire Ins. Co.	116½	15	Excelsior F. I. Co...	102½
10	Mer. Mu Ins. Co...	111	30	Housa. R. prefe'd....	30

Thursday, May 19—P. M.

The change in the Money Market incident to the recent advance of interest in the European markets, has taken more definite shape, and we are enabled, after a pretty thorough canvass, to quote as follows:

Loans on demand to Stock Brokers..........5 ⅌ cent.
Discount on 60-day paper....................6 ⅌ cent.
Discounts on 3@6 months' paper............7 ⅌ cent.

These terms are the rule of the day, on first-class security. We hear of exceptions below 6 ⅌ cent. on very short prime bills, and below 7 ⅌ cent. on select lists of long paper; while, on the other hand, fair names have been done above these rates. The Stock Brokers are not doing a heavy business, at present, and as a considerable number of lenders, both at Bank and outside, prefer to keep their money at call, the transactions to-day are mostly at 5 ⅌ cent. Several of the large Banks, however, have marked up their demand loans to 6 ⅌ cent. The market, altogether, while conforming to the advance in rates of interest, presents a steady and quiet tone. The export movement of Specie for the week will be about $2,200,000, including $700,000 sent by express to the Boston steamer. The income against this sum is $1,483,000 from California on Monday, $118,000 to-day from New-Orleans, and full $400,000 by express from the interior. The Sub-Treasury movement will fully supply the balance, so that the Banks lose nothing on their average. The Customs to-day are $158,000; yesterday $136,000. The Sub-Treasury balance this afternoon is $5,882,785, against $6,020,040 at the close of last week. The Sub-Treasurer has advices of $850,000 in disbursement drafts not yet presented, of which $600,000 went to St. Louis, and $250,000 to one of the Washington City Banks. The Foreign Exchanges are easier by an ⅛ ⅌ cent. for 60 day bills, a prominent drawer selling at 110 ⅌ cent. net. The extreme quotation 110@110¼ ⅌ cent. The sight rate as before 110¾ ⅌ cent.

The Stock Market continues extremely irregular in tone. The disposition among the majority of jobbers at the Board and in the ante-room is to speculate for the Fall, on the calculation of the dearer Money Market, while the light supply of Stocks for delivery on the Street and the improved confidence in the crops and Railway traffic is in favor of the opposite view. There is a good deal of talk on the Street touching the conferences in favor of higher terms for business on the four trunk lines of Railway to the seaboard, with which we do not pretend to keep pace, believing that the New-York roads are in no danger of suffering from the final and mutual determination of the parties concerned to regulate the rates of traffic by the improved prospects of business for the Summer and Fall months. Others, however, attach more importance to the *off*-and-*on* negotiations said to be pending, and the market for New-York Central is made to fluctuate from 1 to 2 ⅌ cent. every day. Yesterday, the lowest sale was 71⅞ ⅌ cent.; the highest to-day 74 ⅌ cent. The stock closed yesterday afternoon 72⅞@72½; to-day, 72¾ ⅌ cent. The printed list does not reflect the Street changes. Thus, the last call on the First Board list is 72¾ ⅌ cent., and on the Second Board, 73½ ⅌ cent. Between the two, 73⅞@74 was paid cash, and after the last, 72⅞@72¾ ⅌ cent. was accepted! The sales of Rock Island opened at 62¼ ⅌ cent., and left off 63 ⅌ cent. Sales of 1,000 shares cash, of which 600 on the printed list at the Second Board and 400 shares at the close. Galena and Chicago fell off to 63⅜@63¾ ⅌ cent. Illinois Central was dull at 55@54¼ seller 60 days, and the Bonds were 79½ ⅌ cent. Toledo firm at 27@27¼ ⅌ cent Delaware and Hudson down to 94 ⅌ cent. Panama and Pacific Mail comparatively steady at yesterday's rates. There was some weakness shown on one or two of the City Bank shares, owing to the forced sales at the Second Board. The *short* sellers directed their movement especially against State and United States Stocks. Virginias were done as low as 94¼ ⅌ cent. seller 60 days, as against 96¼ ⅌ cent. cash, paid yesterday. Large sales of Missouris were made, seller 30 days, at 83@82¾ ⅌ cent., and 83¼@83 ⅌ cent. cash, closing 83¼@83⅜ cash. Offers were made at the close to sell United States Fives of 1874 at 103 ⅌ cent., seller 60 days, while 104@104¼ was the cash quotation. The general market left off irregular.

We have not been able after the most diligent inquiries to confirm the *news* of some of our enterprising evening cotemporaries that 6 per cent is the current rate of money on pledge of United States stock; that "no one is willing" to take Treasury Bills bearing less than 6 per cent. interest, and that the Chicago and Rock Island Company will pay no dividend until next spring, when their ability to do so will even then be questionable! We do know, however, from the best authority, that securities one or two grades below United States Stock have been freely loaned on to-day at 5 per cent.; that something like $10,000,000 Treasury Bills bearing 4½ to 5 per cent. are held, even after maturity; that the Assistant-Treasurer, Mr. Cisco, only awaits the order of the Secretary to place $3,000,000@$4,000,000 additional at 5 per cent., and that the Chicago and Rock Island Company, having already in cash the means to meet all other engagements in the year 1859, will be prepared, in all human probability, to resume their dividends as early as October next, if not sooner, and that upon this calculation, parties who know most about the concern, and believe that the crops and other material support to railways in the West are not yet hopeless or blotted out, are now buying the Stock. We do not undertake to say whether the price is intrinsically too high or too low, but as three-fourths or seven-eighths of the capital is, and has been for ten years, steadily held out of the Street, and a liberal rein has heretofore been given to speculators against its value, to play with the other eighth or quarter, we do say that the recent turn in an opposite direction should at least be treated with common fairness.

In the case of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company *vs.* Allen M. Sherman, William B. Dean and the Hoffman Steam Coal Company of Allegany County, the defendants moved, in the Allegany (Maryland) Court to dissolve the injunction granted *ex parte* in the case. The case was fully argued some weeks since. Judge Perry gave his decision yesterday, making the injunction perpetual. This decision, we are told, is in exact accordance with the decision and able opinion of Judge Davies, given last Winter in the same case in the Supreme Court of this State.

The following officers of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company were unanimously reelected for the ensuing year: Allan Campbell, President; Wm. C. Wetmore, Vice-President; W. H. Emerson, Secretary and Treasurer.

Real Estate......Thursday, May 19.

Sale in partition by by W. H. Franklin:

Property on the corner of East Broadway and Pike-street, 40 feet 4½ inches by 55 feet 5¼ inches; two frame houses. James Bookman, $9,150.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell have sold two lots north side of Sixty-third-street, 200 feet west of Eighth-avenue, at $2,500 per lot.

Have also sold a lease of eight acres on the west side of Broadway, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-sixth-streets, of ten years from May 1, 1859,—and between Broadway and the Hudson River—ground rent $300 per annum and taxes. On the premises are an old country farm-house, barn, tenant-house, and other small out-houses. The good-will of the lease sold for $1,200

We report the sale of four lots south side of Forty-seventh-street, 97 feet east of Sixth-avenue, at $4,300 per lot; to be improved upon.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST. offer for sale at all times, UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, for investment or Banking purposes, in amounts to suit.
Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks on commission promptly executed.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, May 19—1 P. M.

Flour lower; demand moderate; sales 1,400 bbls., at $6@$6 87½ for State Flour, Western Spring Wheat; $6 62½@$7 37½ for straight extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $7 37½@$7 87½ for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and $8@$8 37 for double extras. Wheat is in fair milling demand, but less firm; sales 15,000 bushels, at $1 15 for rejected Chicago Spring; $1 25½ for standard do.; $1 55 for extra Milwaukee Club; $1 27½ for fair White Kentucky. Corn lower; sales 9,000 bush. at 86c.@88c. Oats—A shade easier; sales 21,000 bush. Western at 56c.@57c. Whisky—Sales 300 bbls. at 30c. *Lake imports*—9,800 bbls. Flour; 22,000 bush. Corn. *Canal exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 16,000 bush. Wheat.

Buffalo, Thursday, May 19—6 P. M.

Flour lower, and moderately active; sales 2,000 bbls. at $6 62½@$7 37½ for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $7 25@$7 75 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; and $8@$8 25 for double extras. Wheat in fair milling demand, and market a shade easier; sales 8,600 bushels at $1 15 for damaged Spring; $1 25 for standard Spring, delivered; and $1 55 for extra Milwaukee Club. Corn dull, and tending downward; sales 4 000 bushels afloat at 88½c. Oats in good request, but lower; sales 21,000 bushels Western at 56c.@57c. Whisky steady; no sales. *Lake Imports*, to-day—10,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bush. Wheat, 15,000 bush. Oats.

Albany, Thursday, May 19—1 P. M.

Flour market dull and weaker. Holders offering at the reduced rates; sales confined to retail lots. Corn quiet, prices lower; sales 6,000 bushels, not strictly sound, at 90c. Whisky, 29c.@30c.; sales 150 bbls.

Albany, Thursday, May 19—P. M.

Flour dull at a decline of 12½c@25c. on the lower grades; best brands held at yesterday's rates. Sales 1,600 bbls in the afternoon. Corn—sale prime Western mixed at 94c. Barley—a lot of Jefferson County sold at 78c. Oats—steady; sales 3,000 bush. State at 58c. measure, and 2,000 bush Milwaukee at 61c. weight. Whisky—29½c.@30c.; sales about 100 bbls.

Philadelphia, Thursday, May 19.

Flour declined 25c., and Wheat 5c.; common White, $1 95; Red, $1 90. Corn dull; Yellow, 98c.; buyers are demanding a further reduction. Provisions buoyant and advancing. Mess Pork, $19 50@$20. Whisky firm at 31c.@32c.

Cincinnati, Thursday, May 19.

Flour very dull and nominal; holders ask $7 and buyers offer $6 50. Whisky dull at 28c. Provisions unsettled, buyers holding off; sales 35 hhds. Bacon Sides at 9⅝c.; this is the only sale that has transpired. Mess Pork neglected and offered at $18. Lard nominal at 11¼c.@11⅝c.

Oswego, Thursday, May 19.

Flour dull, without material change in prices; sales extra Michigan, at $7 60. Grain of all descriptions quiet. *Canal Freights*—Dull, at 25c. on Flour; 7c. on Wheat; and 6c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—25,000 bushels of Wheat. *Canal Exports*—7,200 bushels Wheat.

Baltimore, Thursday, May 19—1 P. M.

Flour declined 25c., and is selling at $7 25. Wheat quiet; White, $1 80@$1 90; Red, $1 75@$1 80. Corn declined 2c.@3c. on Yellow; White selling at 94c.@95c. Provisions quiet.

New-Orleans, Thursday, May 19.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,500 bales at unchanged prices; the *Canada's* advices had no effect upon the market.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Anglo Saxon	May 21	Quebec	Liverpool
Kangaroo	May 21	New-York	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	May 21	New-York	Southa'n.
Persia	May 25	New-York	Liverpool
Vigo	May 28	New York	Cork.
Arago	May 28	New-York	Southa'n.
Nova Scotian	May 28	Quebec	Liverpool
Weser	May 28	New-York	Southa'n.
Edinburgh	June 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Borussia	June 1	New-York	Southa'n.
Canada	June 1	Boston	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Vigo	May 6	Cork	New-York
Canada	May 7	Liverpool	Boston.
North American	May 11	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 11	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	May 11	Southampt'n.	New-York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	May 15	Southampt'n.	New-York
Hungarian	May 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
Hammonia	May 18	Southampt'n.	New-York
John Bell	May 18	Glasgow	Quebec.
America	May 21	Liverpool	Boston.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Star of the West	May 20	New-York	Aspinwall
Coatzacoalcos	May 27	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	June 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz
FOR HAVANA.			
Isabel	June 4	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, from Havana and Nassau—Geo. B. Smith, Geo. L. Keyser, E. Delorme, Jose Bue, Juan Junquet, Mme. A. R. de Yanetti and family, 5; Y. Escaran, R. Miracle Pellison, E. Z. J. Alfonso, Misses Miller and Kromos, M. Dela Torre, Sanchez Tanaga, D. Pradora R. Bon, A. Chasier, Mrs. C. Zinaga and family, 4; Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Ritchie, F. Rolando and family, 5; P. Romier, L. Ona, Peter Montello, F. Verrier, M. Riaz, F. Gomez, F. Villacampa, Mrs. Mary Vivian and child, J. E. Peleta, F. Brunet, G. L. Pope and family, 6; F. Mariano, A. Corte, N. Poch, R. J. Corominos, P. M. Dela Anguela, Jose Granada, M. G. Sikomer, J. F. Bernder, R. Julia, lady and son, A. Schriber, J. Ferrer, lady and 2 children, F. Rubis, Also Miss Maria Gavis, Dr. Henry Bryant, Dr. Cooper and 2 daughters, the Hon. Jno. F. Cooke, Jas. Malcolm, A. T. Holmes, Mrs. Tuttle, Attorney-General Anderson and family, 9.—Total 85.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Dr. A. T. Myer, lady, child and nurse, Ed. Hart, Theo. Shuiler, Miss Prager, Mrs. P. M. Johnston, I. W. LeCompte, Geo. R. Clifton, Mrs. M. Turnbull, P. Hartfield, William Shafert, Hy Weithers, R. W. Nelson, Mrs. A. Gay and 3 children, Mrs. M Clark, S. J. Allen, A. Spears Brown lady and son, Milton W. Johnson and lady, D. McA. Parker, G. Biggins, Wm. Montgomery, W. Hebbell, W. O. Thompson, W. R. Merwin, J. W. Adams, Geo. Sole, J H. Owens U. S. N., W. G. Wheeler, M. K. Kall, S. Merritt, and 22 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 39 | Sun sets.... 7 14 | Moon rises... 11 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 55 | Gov. Island. 10 44 | Hell Gate... 11 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 19.

Cleared.

Bark Jenny Pitts, White, Havana, J. R. Dow.

Brigs Norden, (Br.,) Fowler, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Linda, Ellems, Point Petre, Metcalf & Duncan; Duc Sonelle, (Neap.,) Gnifu, Marseilles, Draper & Devlin; Lillian, Shackford, Porto Cabello, Riany & Co.

Schooners Thos. Jefferson, Ellis, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; R. L. Belle, Shute, Naguabo, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Hill Carter, Fisk, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Kate Stewart, Mather, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman.

Sloop Rhode Island, Carr, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Karnak, (Br., screw,) Brownless, Havana May 12, via Nassau, N. P., 13th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Ospray, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

U. S. sloop-of-war Falmouth, Commander Farren, Montevideo 56 ds. Been 9 ds. within 300 miles of New-York with N E. winds and fog. March 29, lat. 30 28 S., lon. 44 30 W., boarded Am. ship Norseman, Hallet, 25 ds. from Boston for Valparaiso, all well. April 14, lat. 11 42 S., lon. 34 30, boarded 3-masted schr. Forest King, from Darien for Rio Janeiro, all well. April 16, lat. 6 01 S., lon. 34 18, spoke bark Henrietta, (of Baltimore,) from Pensacola for Rio Janeiro. May 15, off Chincoteague Shoals, spoke bark United States for Portland. Same time, saw a double topsail clipper ship with loss of mizzen-mast and maintopgallant-mast, beating up for New-York.

Ship Pladda, (Br., of Glasgow,) Gye, Greenock April 16, with coal to Gillespie, Dean & Co. 17th inst., off Nantucket Shoals, spoke ship Berlin, from Liverpool for New-York.

Ship Confidence, Sears, New-Orleans April 23, with mdse. to Nelson & Son. Has been 19 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy weather.

Ship City of Mobile, Marshall, Calcutta Jan. 18, and Sands Head 19th, with linseed to Harbeck & Co. Came around Cape of Good Hope in co. with Br. ship Ann Dorothea, from Bombay for Liverpool, 62 ds. out. Feb. 13, Lewis Fowkey, of Holland, died.

Ship Berlin, May, Liverpool 42 ds., with coal and salt to Churchman & Roberts.

Ship Liberty, Atkins, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass April 24, with mdse. to Stanton & Thompson. Has 10 steerage passengers.

Ship Wm. Woodbury, (of Portland,) MacLellan, Havre 29 ds., with mdse. and 275 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Has had light, variable winds the entire passage. Saw quantities of ice on the Banks; been 3 ds. W. of Block Island in a dense fog.

Ship Ernest Moritz Arndts, (Brem.,) Haesloop, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 204 passengers to Caesar & Pauli.

Bark Idun, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Leghorn 64 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbricotti Bros. & Co. Has experienced heavy weather—stove bulwarks. Last night, when coming up the bay, touched on the S. W. Spit, but received no damage.

Bark Patrie, (Fr.,) Berrot, Marseilles 72 ds., with wine, &c., and 3 passengers, to C. Meletta.

Bark Texas, Ayres, Manila 155 ds., with hemp, &c., to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. April 27, lat. 13 23, lon. 52 22, spoke whaling-brig Amelia, of Mattapoisett, bound to Barbadoes—had 2½ bbls. sperm, sent home 140 bbls. sp. 13th inst., lat. 37, lon. 71 32, saw bark Cleora, (whaler,) from New-Bedford, 3 ds. out. Dec. 21, A. Campbell, late engineer of steamship Norzagara, died.

Bark Tejuca, Herriman, Cardenas 21 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Sebra Crocker, Berry, Sagua 28 ds., via Hampton Roads, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Emily, Tilton, Messina 61 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Mary Coe, Avery, Mobile 24 ds., with cotton, &c., to Eagle & Hazard. Has had N. E winds for the past 16 ds., and has been north of Hatteras 10 ds. (Arrived on Wednesday.)

Bark Pilgrim, Hallock, Apalachicola April 28, with cotton to Eagle & Hazard. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras with heavy N. N. E. winds and fog. May 12, lat. 36 10, lon. 74 40, saw a ship with head of bowsprit and foretopgallant-mast gone. 16th, lat. 37 50, lon. 75 15, saw a double topsail-yard ship, with mizzen mast gone from the deck, and maintopgallant-mast gone.

Brig W. H. Stewart, (of New-Orleans,) Laverty, Sagua 14 ds., with molasses to D. Curtis & Dyckman. 17th inst., off the Capes of Delaware, spoke brig Ann, (of Guilford,) from Jacmel for New-York, 26 ds. out and short of provisions, and supplied her.

Brig Triton, (of Key West,) Desiles, Key West 19 ds., with cotton, &c., to Benner & Deake—5 passengers. 15th inst., off Chincoteague, spoke brig Niagara, fm. Charleston. (Arrived on Wednesday.)

Brig Mary Morton, (Br.,) Davison, Trinidad de Cuba April 22, with sugar, &c., to master. April 29, in the Gulf Stream, spoke brig Chief, from Cardenas for New-York.

Brig A. Avery, (of Boston,) Angell, Key West 24 ds., with cotton, &c., to Henry Avery. 7th inst, lat. 39 01, lon. 73 40, took a heavy gale from N. E., which lasted 6 days, during which lost part of deck load, boat, split sails, and sustained other damage. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras. Had a pilot on board 10 ds.

Brig Triumph, (Br.,) McFree, Cienfuegos April 1, with molasses, bound to St. John, N. B. Put into this port in distress, having, on 22d April, in the Gulf Stream, during a gale from S. W., blown away the sails, stove water-casks, also part of the cargo in the hold. 16th inst., when off Absecom, and every prospect of going ashore, having but one sail left, was taken in tow by pilot-boat George Steers, No. 6, and towed to Quarantine.

Brig Angola, (of Wiscasset,) Hall, Chickahominy, Va., 16 ds., with ship timber, bound to Thomaston. Has experienced a succession of heavy N. E. gales and calms the entire passage. Put into this port for a harbor.

Brig Cygnet, Barnard, Philadelphia, via the Breakwater, in ballast to A. Horn.

Brig Mary A. Forrest, Gillespie, Bahia April 11, with sugar to Geo. Moke & Co. Has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras with heavy N. E. gales; had a pilot on board 3 ds.

Brig Harriet Hallock, Barton, Para 26 ds., with mdse. to Burditt & Noble.

Brig Wappoo, (of Lincolnville,) Carver, Key West 15 ds., with cotton, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schr. Nerio, (Por.,) Reis, St. Ubes 70 ds., with salt and cork to Barclay & Livingston. Has experienced very heavy westerly weather for the last 30 ds., stove bulwarks, lost and split sails, &c.

Schr. Howard, Brien, Curacoa 30 ds., with salt to Kolff & Persuhn. Been 18 ds. north of Hatteras with heavy N. E. gales. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Scott, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Francis Satterly, Cooper, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co. Had easterly winds the entire passage.

Schr. E. C. Freiter, (3-masted,) Smith, Charleston 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman. Been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. winds and thick weather.

Schr. Hiram E. Bishop, Wells, Matanzas 13 ds., with pineapples to C. Ackerly. Experienced very heavy N. E. gales, washed away head rails, stove bulwarks, &c.; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Seaman, (Br.,) Stephens, Lockrill, N. B., 6 ds., with stone to master.

Schr. Sunny South, Weeks, Washington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Mathews & Mitchell.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Hayward, Plymouth, N. C., 13 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Empire, Adams, Newport, with mdse., bound to Philadelphia.

Schr. H. W. Wellington, Wells, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. C. Williams, Colden, Newbern, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. Charles H. Rogers, (of Newburyport,) Langley, Areceibo, P. R., April 28, with molasses to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Village Gem, Henkley, Baracoa 18 ds., with fruit to Thomas Gilmartin.

Schr. Cabot, Hamilton, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to master.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Hulse New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Surtred, Jones, New Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Rescue, Cribbie, Portland 5 ds., with lumber.

WIND—During the day S. and light, with a dense fog below.

Below.

Ship Charlotte, with loss of maintopgallant-mast and mizzen-mast

Bark Argonaut, from Curacoa.

Brig Ann, (of Guilford,) from Jacmel 26 ds.

Also, 1 ship, 1 bark and 4 brigs.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, May 18—In port, bark Lucy Ann, Carrigan, for Cuba; brigs Edmiston Brothers, Elizabeth, Lady of the Lake; schrs. Mary E. Pierce, Juliet, Mary Ann, Oriana, Julia, Isadora, Marmora, Gorgiana, Templeton, F. Taft, Jane & Eliza, as before. All others sld.

SANDY HOOK, May 19, sunset—One ship near S. W. Spit, a bark in tow going up Swash Channel; brig Alpine passing Sandy Hook, bound in, and a brig on the Bar, bound in; 7 ships, 5 brigs and 5 barks at anchor at S. W. Spit, bound out. Wind light S. E.; weather thick. Schr. Adrianna, Capt. Blake, from Baltimore for Boston, at anchor inside the Hook, awaiting favorable winds.

BOSTON, May 19—Arr. ships Weymouth, Elliot, Liverpool; Enoch Train, Rich, do., via New-Orleans, with her Liverpool cargo; barks Alacrity, (Br.,) Cooper, Algoa Bay; Frederick T. Ingstram, Leghorn; schr. Gulnare, Smith, Leghorn.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19—Arr. ship Ellerslie, Rio de Janeiro; R. H. Tucker, Liverpool. Below—Mayaguez, (Br.)

NEW ORLEANS, May 19—Arr. ships Creole, from New-York; Highland Light, from Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Olive, Capt. Smith, from Rondout, for Salem, coal-loaded, sprung a leak during the night and sunk at her anchor off the Battery. She is a very old vessel, and will probably be abandoned as she lays.

Baltimore, May 18.—The stern of a vessel, probably a schooner, has washed up on Currituck Beach, badly broken; also a gaff, with gear attached, and pieces of standing rigging. The name of the above appears to be the schr. Wm. M. Goodwin, of New-York. The Br. ship before reported ashore 70 miles S. of Cape Henry, is an iron hull.

The brig Mary A. Forrest, Capt. Wm. Gillespie, arrived at this port yesterday in 36 days from Bahia. She made the passage in 22 days to Cape Hatteras, since which time she has experienced nothing but N. E. gales, and notwithstanding all she encountered, has made a very quick passage. We are indebted to Capt. Gillespie for Bahia papers to April 10.

Spoken, &c.

Arno—ship, (of Boston,) from New-Orleans for Liverpool, May 12, lat. 34, lon. 76 10.

Arehue—Br. ship, from Calcutta for Europe, 41 ds. out, March 1, lat. 21 43 S., lon. 69 08 E.

Bloomer—brig, (of Searsport,) from Providence, bound S., May 13, lat. 35, lon. 75.

Chas. White—schr., (of Philadelphia,) bound S., March 7, lat. 29 55, lon. 48 20.

Margaret Young—Br. bark, from Liverpool for New-York, 60 ds. out, May 17, lat. 40 20, lon. 71 19.

Morning Star—ship, Foster, from Calcutta for Boston, 23 ds. out, was signalised, Feb. 16, lat. 4 26 S., lon. 85 E.

Oriana—schr., from Richmond for Bahia, 37 ds. out, April 16, of Pernambuco.

Parnu—schr., (of East Machias,) 10 ds. from Philadelphia, bd. N., with loss of fore and maintop mast and foremast head, May 19, off the Capes of Delaware.

Peerless—schr., Doe, hence for Bermuda, May 14, lat. 34 30, lon. 67.

Spoken by pilot boat Mary Taylor, 18th inst., off Barnegat, bark Sarah E. Nichols, for Bangor, and bark Antelope, of and for New-Haven.

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, May 12, bark Eliza Barss, for New-York, ldg.; brig T. M. Mayhew, for do.

At Para, April 24, bark Wyman, (of Boston,) from Maranham, dischgd.; brig Mary Emily, (of New-Haven,) dischg.

At Bahia, April 11, bark Iris, (Br.,) for New-York in a few ds.